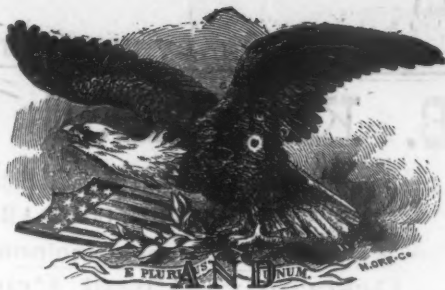


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 8.  
WHOLE NUMBER 684.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

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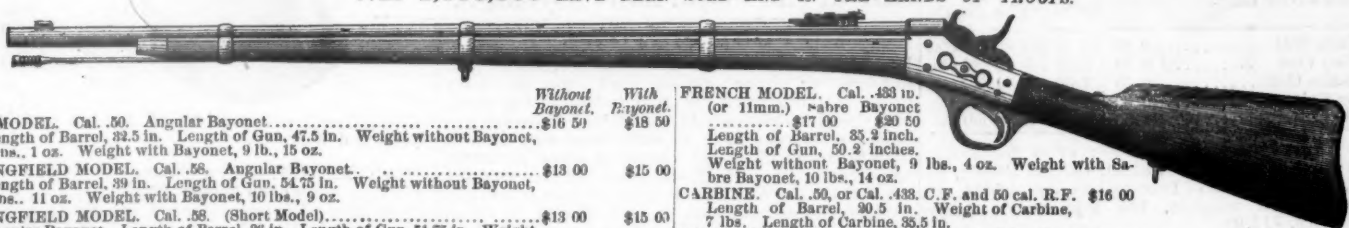
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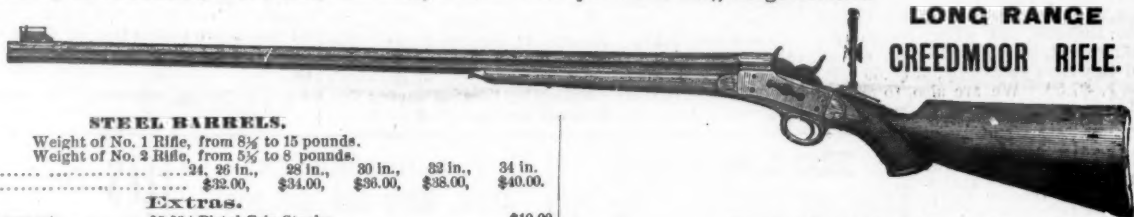


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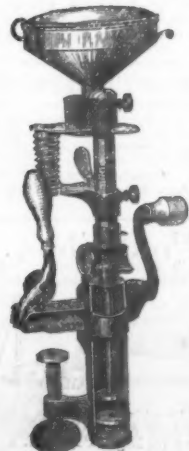
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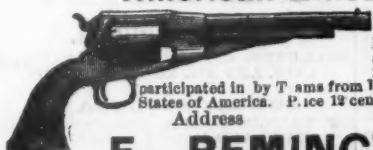
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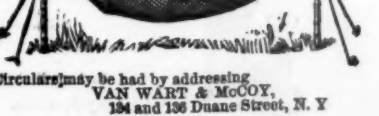
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First Lieut. L. M. Morris, 30th Inf.

First Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.

First Lieut. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.

#### RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md. 318 W. Pratt st. 1st Lt. H. M. Benson, 7th Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y. 3 Bulfinch st. 1st Lt. J. P. Thompson, 3d Inf.

Boston, Mass. 3 Bulfinch st. 1st Lt. W. Auman, 13th Inf.

Jersey City, N. J. 13 Montgomery st. 1st Lt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf.

New York City 100 Walker st. 1st Lt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.

New York City 109 West street 1st Lt. J. Harold, 19th Inf.

Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H. 1st Lt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.

Cleveland, O. 144 Seneca st. 1st Lt. C. B. Western, 14th Inf.

Chicago, Ill. 319 Randolph st. 1st Lt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.

Ind'apolis, Ind. 17 W. Wash- 1st Lt. T. H. Logan, 5th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo. 821 Pine st. 1st Lt. W. T. Hartz, 15th Inf.

Nashville, Tenn. 78 1/2 Cherry st. 1st Lt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.

Columbus, B. O. 2d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.

Newp't Bk., Ky. 1st Lt. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.

Washington, D. C. 519 7th st. Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

#### ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

S. O., W. D., Sept. 22, 1876.

In conformity with act of Congress, under which the strength of the Military Academy Band and Detachment of Field Music is to be reduced, the Secretary of War directs that the following-named enlisted men, now with their command, be discharged: 1st Class Musician H. Knauff, 2d Class Musicians W. Medmann, J. Buser, J. Cox, I. Mochal, A. Blanck, J. W. Klemm, Band of the U. S. M. A., and Privates J. T. Dunne and C. Walker, U. S. M. A. Detachment of Field Music.

#### CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 14, 1876.

In order that the measurements may be verified, and errors corrected in the reports of target practice, post commanders will require company commanders to submit with their reports of target practice a diagram of the target, certified on its face by the officer present at the practice, showing the exact position of each hit, and accompanied by a scale by which measurements can be verified. These diagrams will be forwarded with the consolidated report to Department Headquarters.

#### G. O. 17, DEPT SOUTH, Sept. 18, 1876.

In compliance with G. O. 91, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., the Headquarters of the Department will be removed from Louisville, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga., to take effect on the 25th instant.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

##### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. G. W. Adair is assigned to duty at Fort Richardson, Texas (S. O. 171, D. T.)

A. Surg. B. G. Semig will report to the C. O. of Co. G, 1st Cav., near Soledad station, Cal., for duty with his command, relieving A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman, who upon being relieved, will report to the Medical Director, Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal., for annulment of contract (S. O. 127, M. D. P.)

Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Q. M. Dept., will proceed to Bismarck and assume charge of Q. M. Depot at that place (S. O. 115, D. D.)

Major G. W. Candee, P. D., will proceed to the Cantonment at Tongue River, and there take station (S. O. 115, D. D.)

Post Chaplain T. B. Van Horn having reported at these Hdqrs., is assigned to duty at Camp Douglas, U. T. (S. O. 129, D. P.)

A. Surg. D. S. Smart is relieved from duty at Ft. Concho, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and relieve A. Surg. H. S. Turrill. Upon being relieved, Surg. Turrill will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., and report to C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 172, D. T.)

Major C. J. Sprague, P. D., Dept. of Dakota, as Chief Paymaster of that Dept. (S. O., Sept. 22, W. D.)

A. Surg. S. S. Bedal is relieved from duty with the scouting expedition and will proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, for duty (S. O. 174, D. T.)

A. Surg. J. C. Worthington to duty as post surgeon, Fort Whipple, A. T. A. Surg. L. N. Clark, upon being relieved of his present duties by Surg. Worthington, will proceed to Camp McDowell, A. T., and relieve A. Surg. R. L. Rosson as post surgeon at that post (S. O. 108, D. A.)

Post Chaplain J. O. Raynor, Angel Island, Cal., to Camp Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 127, M. D. P.)

##### DETACHED SERVICE.

A. A. Surg. I. W. Scott to camp of 13th Infantry, near Lewisburg, La., on public business (S. O. 179, D. G.)

Major G. E. Glenn, P. D., will proceed to McComb City and Holly Springs, Miss., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those posts on the muster rolls of Aug. 31, 1876 (S. O. 181, D. G.)

Lieut. E. B. Pratt to Omaha Bks., Neb., for temporary duty (S. O. 128, D. P.)

Major W. B. Rochester, P. D., to McPherson Bks., Atlantic, Ga., and pay companies of 2d Infantry (S. O. 140, D. S.)

Major R. Smith, P. D., en route to the Dept. of Arizona, will proceed, via the Gulf of Cal., to Fort Yuma, Cal., and will pay the troops at that post to Aug. 31, 1876 (S. O. 127, M. D. P.)

Surg. D. L. Magruder, Majors J. G. Chandler, Q. M., and W. M. Maynadier, P. D., Capt. T. Wilson, C. of S., and J. Simpson, A. Q. M., members of G. C. M. Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 108, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, and make a special inspection at that post (S. O. 189, M. D. A.)

Surg. W. S. King, in addition to his present duties, will examine recruits at the Recruiting Rendezvous at Philadelphia, Pa. (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

A. Surg. E. T. Comegys, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 28 (S. O. 174, D. T.)

Lieut. J. W. Roder, Regtl. Adjt., member G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 132, M. D. P.)

A. Surg. P. F. Harvey to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 118, D. D.)

A. Surg. R. L. Rosson will proceed to Camp Grant, A. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 108, D. A.)

Capt. J. C. Post, C. of E., will report to Capt. D. P. Heap, C. of E., at Philadelphia, for temporary duty (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of—Lieut.-Cols. J. D. Kurtz, J. C. Duane, and Q. A. Gillmore, is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., to examine and report as to the foundation of the Washington Monument (S. O., Sept. 21, W. D.)

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Six days, A. Surg. M. K. Taylor (S. O. 171, D. T.)

One month and fifteen days, Major W. A. Rucker, P. D. (S. O. 125, M. D. P.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, A. Surg. E. T. Comegys. On the expiration of his leave, A. Surg. Comegys will proceed to San Felipe, Texas, for duty (S. O. 174, D. T.)

Twenty days, Surg. E. P. Vollum (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.)

Two months, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. Gen., San Francisco, Cal., and apply for extension of one month (S. O. 130, M. D. P.)

Chaplain O. E. Herrick, Fort Monroe, Va., extended fourteen days (S. O. 187, M. D. A.)

##### RELIEVED.

Major W. Arthur, P. D., is relieved from duty in D. of Platte, and will proceed to Hdqrs. D. of Dakota, and report for duty (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

A. Surg. C. S. DeGraw is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 172, D. T.)

##### ANNULLED.

The contract of A. A. Surg. J. R. Gregory, to date from the 30th inst. (S. O. 108, D. A.)

##### ASSIGNED.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M. G., will relieve Major W. Myers, Q. M., of the temporary duty assigned him in S. O. 69, W. D. Major Myers will be assigned such duty at these Hdqrs. as the Asst. Q. M. Gen. may designate (G. O. 8, M. D. P.)

#### THE LINE.

##### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23, 1876:

Headquarters 1st Cavalry, from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Fort Walla Walla, Wn. T.

Headquarters and B, D, E, F, I, and M, 4th Cavalry, to Camp Robinson, Neb.

Cos. H and L, 5th Cavalry, to Camp Robinson, Neb.

Co. F, 6th Cavalry, from Camp Grant, A. T., to Camp on Gila, A. T.

Co. M, 2d Artillery, from Fort Johnston, N. C., to Marion, S. C.

Co. A, 3d Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Aliken, S. C.

Co. D, 8th Infantry, from Camp Lowell, A. T., to Camp on Gila, A. T.

Headquarters 24th Infantry, from Fort Brown, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex.

Posts Established.—Marion, S. C.; Camp on Gila, A. T., address via Camp Goodwin, A. T.

Post Discontinued.—Lebanon, Ky.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E, L, H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, G, Presidio, Cal.

Change of Station.—Headquarters and band of this regiment will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 127, M. D. P.)

Major G. B. Sanford is relieved from recruiting service at these Hdqrs. He will take station at Camp Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 127, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Lieut. F. K. Upham, R. Q. M., will relieve Capt. W. H. Winters of the property and funds of the Q. M. and Sub. Depts. at Benicia Barracks, Cal. Lieut. Upham and the R. Q. M. Sergt. will remain at Benicia Barracks, Cal., till all the public property at that post is removed (S. O. 127, M. D. P.)

Capt. E. V. Sumner, Lieut. E. Hunter, members, G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 132, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Lieut.-Col. W. L. Elliott (S. O. 129, M. D. P.)

Two months, to Lieut. F. A. Edwards.

Lieut. J. Q. Adams, extended one month (S. O. 128, M. D. P.)

One month, to take effect Oct. 2, 1876, to Lieut. C. C. Norton (S. O. 133, M. D. P.)

To Join.—Capt. W. H. Winters on being relieved of his duties as Post Q. M. and A. C. S. at Benicia Barracks, Cal., will join his company at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 127, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—Lieut. T. T. Knox is detailed on General Recruiting Service at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and will relieve Lieut. F. K. Upham (S. O. 130, M. D. P.)

Summer B. B. C.—The Summer Social B. B. C., of the Presidio, was organized on the 7th inst. with the following nine: Capt. John Lynch, r. f.; Edward Fitzgerald, p.; M. Hackett, c.; John King, 2d b.; P. Rhenn, 3d b.; Valentine Mentel, r. f.; Wm. Porter, c. f.; Chas. Mansfield, l. f.; Alex. Halleney, s. s. T. D. Hanvery is President, Charles Greenfield, Secretary, and A. J. Campbell, Treasurer. This club is composed of soldiers of Col. E. V. Sumner's Company D, 1st Cavalry. They intend to challenge some of the base ball clubs of San Francisco in about three weeks.

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters Fort Sanders, W. T.; B, E, Fort D. A. Russell; A, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D, Fort Steele, W. T.; F, G, H, I, Fort Ellis, M. T.; L, E, Fort Laramie, W. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Revoked.—The transfer of the following-named officer to the 7th Cavalry: Lieut. C. B. Schofield (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

So much of S. O. 170, Aug. 18, 1876, as announces the transfer of Lieut. H. J. Slocum, from the 25th Infantry to the 2d Cavalry, is amended to transfer him to the 7th Cavalry (Co. F), to date July 28, 1876 (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

Regimental Adjutant.—Lieut. C. F. Roe, having been appointed Adjutant of the 2d regiment of Cavalry, will be relieved from duty and proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 98, M. D. M.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, G, H, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B, H, I, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, G, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K, Camp Robinson, Neb.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.



**4TH CAVALRY**, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B. D. E. F. I. M. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. C. H. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.

*Change of Station.*—Lieut. A. E. Wood will report to Supt. U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty in Dept. of Tactics (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.).

*Detached Service.*—Capt. E. M. Heyl, Lieut. H. H. Crews, C. A. P. Hatfield, members, G. C. M. Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 195, D. M.).

**5TH CAVALRY**, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters,\* and A. B. D. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Fort Lyon, C. T.

\* Sioux Campaign. Address via Fort Laramie.

*Revoked.*—So much of S. O. 170, Aug. 18, 1876, as announces the transfer of Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., from the 14th Infantry to the 5th Cavalry, is amended to transfer him to the 7th Cavalry (Co. C), to date July 28, 1876 (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.).

The transfer of the following-named officer to the 7th Cavalry: Lieut. G. O. Eaton (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.).

**6TH CAVALRY**, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp on Gila, A. T.

*In Arrest.*—Capt. W. Harper, Jr., will report in person to the C. O. Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 108, D. A.).

*Regimental Adjutant.*—Lieut. J. B. Kerr will report at once to his regimental commander with a view to his appointment as Regt. Adj. (S. O. 111, D. A.).

**7TH CAVALRY**, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

*Leave of Absence.*—Two months, to apply for extension of two months, to Lieut.-Col. E. Otis (S. O. 97, M. D. M.).

**8TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. H. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. E. G. M. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. S. B. M. Young, member, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 170, D. T.).

Col. J. I. Gregg, member of G. C. M. instituted per S. O. 114, Headquarters of the Army, having been disqualified by a sustained challenge made by the accused, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., transfer property, and then comply with G. O. 71, Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 173, D. T.).

Major W. R. Price, Lieut. J. D. Stevenson, members, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 28 (S. O. 174, D. T.).

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; K. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McRae, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. E. D. Dimmick will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., take charge of all company property, horses and laundresses at that post belonging to Cos. D and L of his regiment, and conduct them to the stations of these companies. After performing this duty, Lieut. Dimmick will join his proper company (L) at Fort Lyon, Colorado (S. O. 193, D. M.).

Lieut. C. A. Stedman, to duty as Acting Engineer Officer Dist. N. M., relieving Lieut. G. A. Cornish, 15th Infantry (G. O. 12, D. N. M.).

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; J. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

*Change of Station.*—Lieut. T. W. Jones is placed on duty with the detachment of recruits now in San Antonio, Tex., belonging to the 10th Cavalry, and will report to C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 170, D. T.).

*Detached Service.*—Capt. S. T. Norvell, member, G. C. M. Fort Stockton, Tex., Sept. 25 (S. O. 171, D. T.).

The C. O. scouting expedition will send Lieut. T. W. Jones to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 170, D. T.).

**1ST ARTILLERY**, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. E. F. Fort Sill, I. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. F. E. Taylor, T. McCrea, Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus, J. W. MacMurray, E. Wheeler, E. Wells, members, G. C. M. Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 195, D. M.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to Capt. A. M. Randol, Fort Independence, Mass. (S. O. 189, M. D. A.).

Fifteen days, to Lieut. C. H. Clark, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 191, M. D. A.).

**2ND ARTILLERY**, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Fort Foote, Md.; D. E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; L. Lancaster, S. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. H. G. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Fort Dodge, Kan.; A. Aiken, S. C.; M. Marion, S. C.

*Change of Station.*—The C. O. Raleigh, N. C., will send a detachment of twelve men under a commissioned officer to relieve Battery, 1, 2d Artillery, and to take charge of prisoners and public property at Fort Macon, N. C. Battery L, now at Fort Macon, N. C., will on being relieved take station at Lancaster, S. C. (S. O. 138, D. S.).

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. N. Wolfe, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 195, D. M.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Ten days, on Surg. certificate, to Lieut. G. Mitchell, Adj. Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 187, M. D. A.).

*To Join.*—Lieut. A. C. Taylor, now at Fort McHenry, Md., will proceed to join his battery in Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 186, M. D. A.).

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. E. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. J. Chester will report to Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to accompany recruits to Cheyenne (S. O. 190, M. D. A.).

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. Presidio, Cal.; L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. F. H. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.

*Change of Station.*—Lieut. J. E. Bloom, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Tennessee University, Knoxville, Tenn. (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.).

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. W. Ennis, E. S. Chapin, members, G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 132, M. D. P.).

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Tampa; E. Blackville, S. C.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to Lieut. J. C. Bush (S. O. 138, D. S.).

**1ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. Ft. Rice; C. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. G. H. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga.

*Change of Station.*—Co. F (Cochran's), will take station at Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 138, D. S.).

The C. O. McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., will send one company of the 2d Infantry to Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 138, D. S.).

*Detached Service.*—The C. O. of the company of 2d Infantry, en route for Newport Barracks, will, upon arrival at Lebanon Junction (Louisville and Nashville Railroad), detach one officer and eight men to take post at Lebanon, Ky., to relieve Lieut. McFarland and detachment of the 16th Infantry now there in charge of public property. The detachment of the 16th Infantry on being relieved will join its company in the Department of the Gulf (S. O. 138, D. S.).

The C. O. 2d Infantry will assign an additional officer from another company of the regiment to Capt. Cochran's company, for temporary duty (S. O. 138, D. S.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Capt. A. S. Daggett, extended fifteen days (S. O., Sept. 22, W. D.).

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. Holly Springs, Miss.; F. Jackson Barracks, La.; H. Natchitoches; D. St. Martinsville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; F. McComb City, Miss.

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; B. Cp. Brown, W. T.; C. D. F. I. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Capt. W. S. Collier (S. O. 129, D. P.).

One month, to Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason (S. O. 171, D. T.).

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, extended twenty days (S. O. 99, M. D. M.).

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. J. D. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.

† Sioux Expedition.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Capt. H. B. Bristol, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T. (S. O. 117, D. D.).

Six months, to Lieut. G. McDermott (S. O., Sept. 25, W. D.).

*Rejoin.*—The regimental band of this regiment, the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, and the enlisted men of that regiment who have recently been engaged in measuring routes from this point, will proceed, under charge of Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, via Yankton, D. T., to join their regiment in the Department of Dakota. Lieut. G. W. Baird, Adj., will prepare the regimental records, books, etc., for shipment, and will then await further orders at this point (S. O. 193, D. M.).

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**7TH INFANTRY**, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

† In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

**8TH INFANTRY**, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp on Gila, A. T.

*Change of Station.*—Lieut. Summerhayes will report at Camp McDowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 109, D. A.).

*Detached Service.*—Capt. J. J. Van Horn, member, and Lieut. T. Wilhelm, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 108, D. A.).

**9TH INFANTRY**, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. E. E. Sellers, Lieut. T. W. Jones, members, and Lieut. W. T. Duggan, J. A. of G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 170, D. T.).

Capt. J. N. Craig, member, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 28 (S. O. 174, D. T.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Lieut. C. E. Bottsford, extended three months (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.).

**11TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. ordered to D. Dakota; C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. A. M. Raphael, member, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 170, D. T.).

Lieut. W. Hoffman, additional member of G. C. M. convened by par. IV., S. O. 170, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 174, D. T.).

*Court-martial.*—In the case of Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Infantry, the proceedings, findings and sentence—"To forfeit to the United States the sum of forty dollars of his pay, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department Commander," are approved. The offence of which this officer is found guilty is violation of the 62d Article of War, in striking two soldiers over the head with his sword while marching under arms in the ranks, cutting through the helmet and inflicting a severe cut upon the head of one of them—for this for the alleged reason that, when the order, "carry your arms steady," was given, they failed to obey it. The conduct of Lieut. Wheeler certainly shows that he had lost his temper and was not in the exercise of sound discretion, or that he is unfit to command from want of appreciation of the dignity becoming an officer and the treatment due to the soldier in the ranks. If the colonel of his regiment, while drilling it, should repeatedly order Lieut. Wheeler to carry his arms steady, and if he failed, should ride up to him and cut through his helmet into his scalp, the Department Commander might think, were it possible that such an incident could occur, it would enable the lieutenant to understand the character of the offence of which he has been convicted.

*Politics.*—The Kansas City Times is responsible for the following: Co. D, of the 11th Infantry, arrived in this city on Sunday, and were obliged to lay over until Monday. They were from Fort Worth, or some other post in Texas, and on their way to the Indian country in Dakota. A meddlesome radical politician met the boys soon after they had pitched their tents on a hill above the depot, and called out:

"Hurrah, boys, for Hayes!"

Not a solitary cheer responded. One of the sergeants stepped out of the crowd and remarked:

"You have made a mistake; we don't cheer for Hayes; we are Tilden men."

"What! you do not mean to say you oppose the men who give you food and clothing?"

"Yes, we do. We are tired of Grant and his gang, and as for our food and clothes, we will excuse him for that if he will let us loose."

"Oh, nonsense, boys; you don't mean to go back on Grant and Hayes?"

"Yes, we will go back on any man who keeps two-thirds of our boys in blue down in 'Dixie' to keep white men down beneath the niggers, and who sends a handful of us North to be killed and scalped by the Indians, armed with guns and bullets furnished by Grant's brother, Orville, and his deputy post traders; and I will bet you a keg of beer that three-fourths of my company are Tilden men."

"I will take that bet."

A vote was taken, and the vote in Co. D, 11th Infantry, stood: Tilden, 40; Hayes, 4.

**12TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

*Change of Station.*—Lieut. A. G. Tassin will proceed to Ehrenberg, A. T. (S. O. 109, D. A.).

*Detached Service.*—Capt. E. C. Woodruff, member, G. C. M. Fort Whipple, A. T. (S. O. 108, D. A.).

Lieut. D. J. Craigie is appointed Special Inspector at Camp Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 125, M. D. P.).

Capt. E. F. Thompson, Lieut. F. Von Schrader, members, and Lieut. R. K. Evans, J. A. of G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 132, M. D. P.).

The C. O. of Angel Island and of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of Lieut. E. Lynch, 8th Infantry, all enlisted men for the 6th Cavalry, 8th Infantry, and 12th Infantry serving in Arizona. The C. O. of Angel Island, Cal., will send to Camp Gaston, Cal., in charge of Lieut. G. W. Kingsbury, R. Q. M., 12th Infantry, all the enlisted men at his post for Co. E, 12th Infantry. After the completion of this duty Lieut. Kingsbury will return to his station, Angel Island (S. O. 133, M. D. P.).

*Court-martial.*—General McDowell reviews "the case of Private Frank Haffey, Co. B, 12th Infantry, and the proceedings and findings are approved. It seems that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time the orders he disobeyed were given him. Orders should not be given to men in such a condition. The man should have been confined instead of ordered to his quarters. The sentence is mitigated to confinement at hard labor for one month, with forfeiture of ten dollars of his pay for the same period. Alcatraz Island, Cal., is designated as the place of confinement."

**13TH INFANTRY**, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. Clinton, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.; I. Monroe, La.

**14TH INFANTRY**, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. H. I. and K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; D. G. Camp Robinson, Utah.

† Sioux Expedition.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to Lieut. R. A. Lovell (S. O. 130, D. P.).

**15TH INFANTRY**, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. G. K. McGunnegle, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Bayard, N. M., by S. O. 97 (S. O. 196, D. M.).



**16TH INFANTRY.** Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. F. and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; E. Mobile, Ala.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; D. Livingston, Ala.; E. Huntsville, Ala.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. G. Hale's company (H), will take post temporarily at Monroe, La. (S. O. 180, D. G.)

Capt. A. W. Allyn is appointed to inspect at Jackson, Miss., certain subsistence stores which have been reported as unserviceable (S. O. 181, D. G.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Capt. D. M. Vance, extended one month (S. O. 102, M. D. M.)

**To Join.**—The detachment of the 16th Infantry, now at Chattanooga, will join the company to which it belongs in the Dept. of the Gulf (S. O. 138, D. S.)

The detachment of the 16th Infantry, now at Nashville, will join its company in Dept. of Gulf (S. O. 138, D. S.)

Co. A will join its station in the Dept. of the Gulf (S. O. 138, D. S.)

**17TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. Fort Rice, D. T.; A. C. G. H. Ft. A. Lincoln D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. H. P. Walker to turn over to Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., 20th Infantry, certain Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, for the service of the battery with the Sioux expedition, confirmed (S. O. 118, D. D.)

Lieut. J. Chance, A. A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Lincoln to confer with Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, and thence to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 118, D. D.)

Lieut. H. P. Walker, Acting A. D. C., from the Dept. Commander, to accompany him from Fort Lincoln, D. T., to St. Paul, Minn., is confirmed (S. O. 118, D. D.)

**To Join.**—Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb will join his company (S. O. 115, D. D.)

**19TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. G. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Edgefield, S. C.; D. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Laurens, S. C.; F. I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Blackville, S. C.

**Leave of Absence.**—Lieut. G. N. Bonford, Columbia, S. C., extended five days (S. O. 186, M. D. A.)

**19TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

**20TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Ft. A. Lincoln; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

**Change of Station.**—Sergt. H. Hynds, Co. B, from Fort Ripley to Fort Snelling, and report for temporary duty (S. O. 117, D. D.)

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. W. H. Hamner, Depot Q. M., to Bismarck and Fort Buford on public business (S. O. 116, D. D.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to Capt. W. S. McCaskey, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., to apply for extension of seven months (S. O. 118, D. D.)

**21ST INFANTRY.** Colonel Alfred Sullivan.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**Change of Station.**—Lieut. H. DeW. Moore will be relieved from Co. B and join his company (F), at Fort Klamath, Or. (S. O. 130, M. D. P.)

**22ND INFANTRY.** Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Ft. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.; I. Ft. Gratiot, Mich.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Columbus, O., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 188, M. D. A.)

**Resigned.**—The resignation of Lieut. W. N. Dykman has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 1, 1876 (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

**23RD INFANTRY.** Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Ft. Hartwell, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. W. F. Rice, Q. M., to St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of purchasing mules (S. O. 128, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Fifteen days, to Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, revoked (S. O. 129, D. P.)

**24TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and D. F. Fort Duncan Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. L. S. Beacom, member, and Lieut. A. C. Markley, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 28 (S. O. 174, D. T.)

**Rejoin.**—Lieut. W. H. W. James will join his station (S. O. 169, D. T.)

**25TH INFANTRY.** Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—Capts. C. F. Robe, D. Hart, Lieuts. O. J. Sweet, H. P. Ritzius, members, and Lieut. H. Reade, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Stockton, Tex., Sept. 25 (S. O. 171, D. T.)

Lieut. J. C. Ord, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 170, D. T.)

Lieut. W. I. Sanborn will take charge of the detachments and transportation now in San Antonio, Tex., from Fort Davis, and conduct the same to that post, turning over said detachments and transportation to the post commander. Upon the completion of this duty Lieut. Sanborn will proceed to Fort Quitman, Tex., and report to the post commander for duty (S. O. 170, D. T.)

**To Join.**—Lieut. S. K. Thompson, to join his company (I), at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 169, D. T.)

**Officers Registered.**—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Sept. 20: Lieut. Wm. E. Birksolmer, 3d Artillery; Col. L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Lieut. E. B. Savage, 8th Infantry; Lieut. C. S. Hammond, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. Charles E. Bottsford, 10th Infantry; Asst. Surg. Wm. F. Buchanan, U. S. Army; Lieut. B. Wager, 2d Artillery; Lieut. I. M. Gore, 23d Infantry; Col. Alfred Sully, 21st Infantry; Asst. Surg. P. Moffatt, U. S. Army; Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, 3d Artillery; Capt. W. M. Wherry, 6th Infantry; Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Infantry; Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Artillery; Major J. E. Yard, 20th Infantry; Lieut. Frank Packer, 13th Infantry; Capt. S. Owenshine, 5th Infantry.

**Recruits.**—The Supt. G. R. S. will cause three hundred recruits to be forwarded to the points herein-after mentioned: One hundred and fifty for the 2d Infantry, to Atlanta, Ga.; fifty for the 31st Infantry, to Holly Springs, Miss., if sent by rail, and to New Orleans, La., if sent by sea; one hundred for the 16th Infantry, to Huntsville, Ala. (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

#### THE INDIAN SITUATION.

We give below a résumé of the news for the week. Material for future war has been successfully supplied by the Sioux Commissioners in the nominal "treaty" which has been thrust under the noses of the Indians and signed by them under a decided "pressure." Preparations for winter cavalry operations, but more probably for the early spring—are going forward. General Mackenzie and the 4th Cavalry will be part of the new force. In the meanwhile the Nez-Perces in Oregon, and the Cherokees in the Indian Territory, complain of freshly broken promises, and the bad blood which our wretched double-dealing with the red men is stirring up is ominous of fresh complications.

#### WINTER OPERATIONS.

A telegram from Fort Sully says it is reported there that Sitting Bull is marching on that place, and Sept. 25 was within fifty miles of there with a large force, which is being rapidly augmented with Indians from different agencies, who prefer to join the hostiles and keep their arms and ponies rather than give them up and remain at the agencies. Four hundred Indians left the Brule Agency recently for the hostile camp. The Indians at Cheyenne River Agency have not yet been disarmed. Kill Eagle, their head chief, has sent Gen. Buell word that he intended to kill all the soldiers unless they crossed the river. The troops were under arms all night, and placed cannon in position in anticipation of an attack. They expect trouble. Another despatch says: "The hostiles within ninety miles of Fort Sully are powerful enough to clean out the Northwest, if so disposed." General Sheridan has returned to Chicago. The plan of the winter campaign is about as follows: Gen. Crook will remain at Fort Laramie until the arrangements are all completed, which will take until Christmas. Meanwhile Gen. Merritt with the 5th Cavalry will scout along the head of the Little Missouri river, while the main column of the brigade will march straight south to Fort Fetterman, there to recuperate for the winter operations. Crazy Horse is regarded as the head of the Black Hills trouble, and to crush him will be the main object of the contemplated movement. A depot of supplies will be established on Powder river within easy distance of the Black Hills settlement, and Deadwood will also be drawn upon in case of necessity. Before recommencing active operations fresh horses will have to be supplied and all the men clothed for the winter work. This may take much longer than is now anticipated. Gen. Crook hopes to wind up the Sioux war before New Year comes. The only thing to prevent such a consummation, he thinks, is the fact that the Indians are so much split up. It is well known that the savages have sent all their mules and spare ponies into the British possessions for the purpose of procuring ammunition and arms. They are on friendly terms with the half breeds of that region, and can doubtless become quite formidable within a short period.

#### THE CHEROKEES' PROTEST.

The Cherokee and other civilized Indians of this Territory are greatly excited over the proposed removal of the Sioux into the Indian Territory. They say the Government is again proposing to violate treaty stipulations by removing these Indians to their country without their consent. There will be a united and solemn protest made by all these people against the consummation of this alleged outrage against the rights of the civilized as well as the Sioux Indians.

#### CUSTER'S CARBINES.

In the ravines, during Colonel Mills' late fight with Crazy Horse's band, twenty-one persons were completely concealed, and four more were dragged from them dead—one buck and three squaws, a little child hanging to and crying piteously about the skirts of the latter. One of these squaws showed a fearful gunshot wound through both thighs, and probably received in the Custer massacre. With the carbines was a loaded Henry rifle, and only one other cartridge was found near. In each carbine was discovered an exploded shell, which the piece had failed to eject. With this gun our cavalry are armed, and the sooner the Government makes a change the better for its frontier soldiers, whose lives are at the mercy of a fickle steel spring. To such an extremity had these warriors come, and they were meeting their fate bravely when mercy intervened. They and their squaws were kindly cared for under guard.

#### BUFFALO BILL'S VIEWS.

Buffalo Bill, who is in Philadelphia, said to a reporter of the Press of that city: "Custer's charge was not

mad or ill-timed. Custer charged when, had he been supported as he ought to have been, he would have won a glorious victory. He was not supported. Reno stood inactive when only a ridge separated him from Custer when the latter was being butchered. Reno is to blame, and I told him so. Benteen wanted to go and support Custer, but Reno ranked him and he was powerless. The command was not in the hands of the proper men. They are too old, and lack the dash and vim and vigor for such a warfare."

#### WHAT KILL EAGLE SAW.

A Standing Rock letter of the 20th Sept. gives the following, of intense interest, in relation to Custer's battle. Kill Eagle, who recently surrendered, has given quite a lengthy account of the operations of Sitting Bull's forces the past season. He commences with the date at which he left this agency, last spring, with twenty-six lodges, for the purpose of hunting buffalo and trading with the hostile Indians. He speaks of having heard reports that troops were going out to punish the hostiles, but thought he would have time to do his hunting and trading and get out of the way before a battle occurred. They were obliged to hunt, as they were starving at the agency, and from his account they were very successful, killing twenty and thirty buffalo some days, and in one herd they killed all but two. He details the progress and incidents of each march. On the seventh day they arrived at Sitting Bull's village, where a feast and numerous presents of ponies and robes were given them. Efforts were made to induce Kill Eagle and his band to join in the contemplated movements and hostilities, but evidently without much success. They were desirous of getting back again to the protecting arms of their agency, but were unable to escape from the meshes of the wily Sitting Bull. They found, too late, that for them there was no escape; their horses were either shot or stolen, and wounds and insults were showered upon them from every side. In the meantime the forces of Crook were approaching, and with his people Kill Eagle succeeded in escaping temporarily from the hostiles. He claims to have been distant some forty or fifty miles from the scene of the Rosebud fight, and relates many of the details and incidents which he was able subsequently to gather from the participants. He places the loss of the Indians in the Rosebud fight at four dead, left on the field, and twelve that were brought to camp. He places the wounded at as high as 400, and says they had 180 horses killed, besides those that were captured. He next comes to the fight on the Little Horn, and describes the Indian village, which was six miles long and one wide, and the Indians swarmed there as thick as maggots on a carcass, so numerous were they.

He then goes on and speaks of Custer's approach and fight with its tragic details as an unwilling spectator rather than a participant, who, during its progress remained quietly in his lodge in the centre of the Indian village. The fight with Reno commenced about noon, the Indians all rushing to oppose his advance, until the approach of Custer toward the lower end of the village was announced, when the wildest confusion prevailed throughout the camp. Lodges were struck and preparations made for instant flight. Vast numbers of Indians left Reno's front and hastened to the assistance of their red brethren engaged with Custer, who was steadily forced back and surrounded until all were swept from the field by the repeated charges of the Indians as if they had been carried into eternity by the irresistible force of a hurricane.

He described the firing at this point as simply terrific, and illustrated its force by clapping his hands together with great rapidity and regularity. Then came a lull in the fearful storm of iron hail and his hands were still again. The storm beat fast and furious as the thought of some loved one nerved the arm of each contending trooper. Then the movement of his hands slackened and gradually grew more feeble. A few scattering shakes, like the rain upon a window pane, and then the movement ceased as the last of Custer's band of heroes went down with the setting sun. It was dusk as the successful combatants returned to camp littered with their dead and wounded. It had not been to them a bloodless victory. Fourteen had fallen in front of Reno, thirty-nine went down with Custer and fourteen were dead in camp. Horses and travois were laden with their wounded on every hand, and in countless numbers. One band alone of Ogallallas had twenty-seven wounded on travois and thirty-eight thrown across horses. Kill Eagle says it seems as if every one was wounded, and places the number as high as 600. He is very positive, however, that no prisoners were taken. There were no white men in the fight or on the field. One who had been with them had gone to Spotted Tail Agency. The bugle calls so often spoken of were sounded by an Indian. He speaks of Sitting Bull as a heavy, muscular man, with large head and light hair hanging to his shoulders. He is not a white or half breed. He gives the names of the leading chiefs present in the fight, and reports a chief, High Elk, as being killed in front of Reno. He even goes on to speak of the approach of General Gibbon's column and the immediate flight of the Indians and the subsequent fight with Lieutenant Sibley's party, where a chief of the Cheyennes was shot through the head and instantly killed.

#### THE NEW TREATY.

On the 21st Sept. the Indian Commission consummated a treaty with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes at the Red Cloud Agency, the Indians agreeing to the propositions made to them on the 7th of September without the change of a single word. The propositions have already been published, their most important provision being for a transfer of the tribes to the Missouri River or to the Indian Territory in case an Indian delegation bring back favorable reports of the country. The following Indians were selected by their people to sign for the Ogallallas after the treaty had been read over and interpreted to them: Red Cloud, Young Man



Afraid of His Horses, Red Dog, Little Wound, American Horse, Afraid of the Bear, Three Bears, Fire Hunter, Quick Bear, Red Leaf, Fire Eyes Man, White Cow, Good Bull, Sorrel Horse, Weasel Bear, Two Lance, Bad Wound, High Bear, He Takes the Evening Soldier, Slow Bull, High Wolf, Big Foot. Several characteristic speeches were made, among them the following by Red Cloud:

I am a friend of the President, and you men who have come here to see me are chief men and men of influence. You have come here with the words of the Great Father; therefore, because I am his friend I have said yes to what he has said to me, and I suppose that makes you happy. I don't like it that we have a soldier here to give us food; it makes our children's hearts go back and forth. I wish to have Major Howard for my agent, and I want to have you send word to Washington so he can come here very soon. If my young men come back and say that the country is bad, it will not be possible for me to go there. As for the Missouri River country, I think if my people should move there to live they would all be destroyed. There are a great many bad men there and bad whiskey; therefore I don't want to go there.

#### Young Man Afraid said:

This is the country where I was born. I have never made any man's heart feel bad. I have thought the Great Spirit intended I should live here and raise my children here. I wish that the Great Father would take care of me and I could live here with my children. I give notice it will take me a long time to learn to labor, and I expect the President will feed me for a hundred years, and perhaps a great deal longer. The promises that have been made by the Great Father heretofore have not been carried out; therefore I have been unwilling to go and see him.

Man Afraid of the Bear took hold of the pen, saying, "The others have said enough," then signed and returned to his seat. Fire Thunder came up holding his blanket before his eyes and signed blindfolded, returning to his place in silence.

Sept. 25, the Indians at Spotted Tail Agency, after a great deal of hesitation, were also induced to sign the treaty. Spotted Tail had previously given his views at length in an unusually able speech. Two Strike said: "The reason you are afraid to touch the pen and are silent before you is because we have been deceived so many times before. If we knew the words you tell us were true we should be willing to sign every day."

#### TROUBLE WITH THE NEZ-PERCES.

General O. O. Howard, in command of the Department of Oregon, arrived at Washington, Sept. 21, to endeavor to adjust the difficulty with the Nez-Perces Indians, which threatens to result in a general Indian war on that frontier. These Indians claim that promises made to them by the Modoc Peace Commissioner, Meacham, have been broken. General Howard is of the opinion that a commission of civilians and Army officers could adjust the difficulty and prevent a war which would cost the Government at least \$10,000,000.

#### ENGLISH VIEWS.

The London *Examiner* says: To civilize the Indians some things must be done which can only be done by the stringent application of the military power. The nomad life, the pursuits of the hunter, the society of the tribe—all these the Indian must abandon before he can be turned, we do not say into a useful but into an endurable citizen. This abandonment must, in the first instance, be enforced by military methods and by the removal of the agencies with their well-meaning but mischievous clerical managers. The Indians must be compelled to give up the hunting life which is always adulterated with brigandage, and which uselessly excludes colonization from some of the best land in the continent. They must be placed in the centre of districts fairly populated, and be informed that, if they do not wish to starve, they must till the ground assigned to them, or turn to some other kind of honest labor. In this way they will escape the demoralization both of their nomad life on the plains and of their pauperized existence about the agencies. If the churches wish to do the Indians spiritual service they can find them out in their agricultural locations and teach them like other people. But the pretension of Bishop Whipple to administer a great polity in the Indian country, is in these days simply ludicrous. In two years, if the United States Government acts with vigor, there need be no talk any more of an "Indian policy," and this without any "extermination." The absorption of some three hundred thousand savages into a civilized society of much more than a hundred times that number cannot be difficult, and ought to be accomplished.

#### AS OTHERS SEE US.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *World* at the Centennial writes: I have amused myself to-day by conversing with exhibitors and commissioners from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Turkey, Mexico, Switzerland and China. There is much difference of opinion among them in regard to the merits and demerits of our mode of life and national characteristics, but there is, withal, so much justice in some of their criticisms that they may prove at once interesting and instructive.

**THE TURK.**—Mr. Bedros, a Turkish exhibitor, whose chief places of business are at Constantinople and Geneva, and who, in manner and thought is quite as much a Frenchman as a Turk, spoke very freely about us. He thought the Americans good, big children ("des gros et des bons enfants"), very fond of touching everything and asking impertinent questions about matters that do not concern them. M. Bedros also thought the Americans have much religion, "or," at least, "they talk about it too much." He added: "The liberty, as you call it, we should describe as grossness, impoliteness. People address the foreign exhibitors here as if they were servants."

**THE FRENCH** say: "Your mode of living is the cause of illness among your women, which must affect the whole race. The undue use of ice-water, ice-cream, iced drinks of all kinds, the abuse of pepper and salt, all are injurious. You need a public school to teach the art of proper feeding." As to the

character of the people it was said, "the high appreciation of number one does much to stunt the development of morality" ("Numero 1 fait beaucoup du tort au développement du sens morale.") "There is not too much religion here, but there is a superabundance of religiosity." "It is a great mistake to award to the Americans the first place among the mechanics of the world. They have, certainly, the greatest genius for invention, but their machinery is too complicated and uses too much coal."

**SPAIN.**—One of the Spanish commissioners spoke very highly of the Americans, whom he declared to be the most cordial and hospitable people in the world. Living, he said, was cheap here compared with that of Spain. Provisions of all kinds are cheaper here, but rents are twice as high, and that makes all the difference.

**ITALY.**—Signor Guiseppe Dassi, President of the Italian Commission, and other gentlemen connected with the department, spoke very freely about the Americans and their peculiarities. "To achieve what you have done," said one, "you have had to make a god—the dollar—and a machine of your country, a money-making apparatus. You lack sentiment and principles. I have noticed the absence of all aesthetic principles in the purchases of some of your people. But your women puzzle me most. I ask myself concerning them: Is it innocence, virtue, ingenuousness or what? They are the most impertinent creatures I ever saw. They go up to a foreigner with the most perfect sangfroid, stare him out of countenance, ask him if he is married, how many children he has, where he comes from and I know not what. Their excessive freedom of manner to our hot blooded people seems what I hope it is not. But they take the most extraordinary liberties. Fancy a pretty girl of eighteen laying her little, dimpled hand on your arm and asking you, naively or boldly, I know not which, how you like the American ladies. What the deuce can one think? I am an old man, and, knowing how I feel, I can imagine the sentiments of my younger countrymen. Either your American darlings forget that we are flesh and blood, or they are horribly indifferent to the feelings of their fellow-creatures."

**THE GERMANS** seem to be the best satisfied of all our visitors. They regard America as a sort of promised land, and think it especially a paradise for working men. They say that meat, bread and butter are cheaper here than in their country. Life in private houses they think cheap, but life in hotels they find expensive and uncomfortable. Clothing, with the exception of shoes, is more expensive than it is in the Fatherland, but, on the whole, German working men can live here better and cheaper than at home. They regard America as backward in the arts and sciences, and they deplore the abolition of that family life always so general and prized a feature of German society.

**AN AUSTRIAN** exhibitor says living here is twice as dear as in Vienna and not quite half as good. The people are pleasant enough, but they do not know the use of the words "please" and "thank you," and seem to imagine that for the admission price of 50 cents they purchase the services, as guides, instructors and playthings, of all the exhibitors. "Most of them," he added, "do not know the difference between Austria and Australia, and ask me how I like living in the bush. One old lady," he continued, "asked me just now, 'Where is the Belgian and Brazilian stands? You know, the places where they make bug jewelry—jewelry out of bugs,' and that is only one instance from among hundreds."

**THE BELGIANS** think our stomachs must be out of order—we eat too much meat. They also find that Americans are most interested in fire-arms, and that while they are very sociable they have no cafés and drink too often and too quickly. As to the comparative cost of living here and in Belgium, they find that provisions cost about the same in the two countries, though they taste better in Belgium, because there they are cooked properly and here everything is baked.

**MEXICO.**—A member of the Mexican Commission, with whom I have had an interesting conversation, says he likes America very much, but he thinks there are two great evils which call for reform. These are the overcrowding of cars and the extortion of hackmen. He favors stringent laws to prevent the first, and capital punishment to stop the second.

**CHINA.**—Sing Sing Kung, of the Chinese department, speaks briefly but to the point. Says he: "Much like Melica. Costee muchee money livee in Melica, costee little money livee Chilee. Chilee man makee muchee money in Melica; Melican man makee d—n little money in Chilee."

(From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.)

#### DISAPPEARANCE OF A SALT LAKE.

WHILE in this city Lieut. Wheeler called on I. E. James, the well-known civil and mining engineer. In the course of the conversation Lieut. Wheeler referred to a certain section of Lower California in which Mr. James made surveys in 1873 for a certain purpose. In making these surveys, Mr. James mapped a large area of country. Lieut. Wheeler had one of James's maps with him while in that region this summer. On the map was marked a large lake—a lake one hundred and fifty square miles in extent. All that Lieut. Wheeler found of this lake was a small pond. The indications are that in one or two years this will have disappeared. The lake that is thus rapidly becoming extinct is situated between Signal Mountain (Cocopah range) and the Coast Range Mountains. Mr. James found the lake very shallow about the shores, it being not more than a foot in depth one hundred feet from the shore. Mr. James filled a canteen with water from the lake and brought it home with him. He found it to be a saturated solution of salt. In drying up, the waters of the lake have left a large deposit of salt.

#### THE GREAT BLAST.

THE destruction of Hallett's Reef, in that part of the East River known as Hell Gate, was accomplished most satisfactorily on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2.50 p.m. The entire reef, comprising an area of three acres, was previously excavated, and the pillars supporting the reef perforated in 6,000 places, into which charges of dynamite and rendrock powder, to the extent of 52,206 1-2 lbs. had been introduced. We give below some of the details of the final preparations for the most important act in an enterprise which was commenced by General Newton seven years since, and in the prosecution of which that distinguished engineer has won additional fame.

The following is a report from Captain Mercur to General Newton, which gives the amount of explosives in the mine:

ASTORIA, September 23, 1876.

GENERAL: The following are the numbers and weights which you desired me to give you, viz.:

|                                    | Pounds. |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Dynamite in tin cartridges .....   | 24,812  |
| Dynamite in paper cartridges ..... | 1,164   |
| Dynamite in primers .....          | 2,925   |

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total number pounds dynamite ..... | 28,901    |
| Rendrock in cartridges .....       | 9,061 1/2 |
| Vulcan powder in cartridges .....  | 14,244    |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Total charge in mine .....                   | 52,206 1/2 |
| Total number of cartridges .....             | 13,596     |
| Total number of brass primers .....          | 3,680      |
| Total number of holes with primers .....     | 3,645      |
| Number of iron pipes with primers .....      | 35         |
| Number of holes charged and not primed ..... | 782        |

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Total of holes and pipes .....   | 4,462   |
| Number of feet of connecting wire .....  | 100,000 |
| Number of feet of leading wire .....   | 120,000 |
| Number of cells in firing battery, consisting of 12 batteries of 40 cells, 4 of 43 cells, and 7 of 44 cells each ..... | 960     |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Distance of firing point from shaft ..... | 650 |
|---|-----|

The following is a list of the names of the engineers in charge, and the men who have worked in the mine:

John Newton, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

James Mercur, Captain of Engineers.

Joseph H. Willard, First Lieutenant of Engineers.

Julius H. Striedinger, civil engineer, assistant.

Bernard F. Boyle, mining engineer, overseer.

James Quigley and Robert S. Burnett, assistants.

Foremen—Michael Boyle, John Furey, Bernard McLoughlin.

Miners and chargers—Jeremiah Ryan, Wm. O'Neill, John Wills, Henry Halsey, jr., Arthur Donnelly, John Duffy, Edward Mathews, Patrick Sullivan, John Sandy, Thomas Donnelly, Peter Mathews, John Durney, Richard Kendall, Michael Ward, Edward Kennedy, Francis Sanders, Wm. Dolan, and 47 helpers.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE BLAST.

The mine was primed by 11 p.m., September 22, and almost entirely "flooded," by means of a 12-inch syphon, at 7 a.m., Sunday morning. The day was very wet and disagreeable, but notwithstanding this, every point of observation on both banks of the river, and on the numerous river craft in rear of the guard boats, swarmed with a mass of people variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000. The firing point was about 650 feet from the mine. At 2.20 p.m., half an hour before the blast, a gun was fired from the Government scow, to give notice to all. Ten minutes before the explosion another gun sounded its warning, and at the same time Mrs. Gen. Newton arrived at the firing point, accompanied by a nurse who carried in her arms little Mary Newton, two years and four months old—a pretty little child with blue eyes, fair skin, and light curly hair. The party passed into the shed—which was constructed without sides, that the view might not be obstructed—and took their places. Two or three minutes later Gen. Newton came from the bomb proof with Gen. Abbot, Capt. Mercur, Mr. Striedinger and others. The officers and civilians stood outside the shed and close at hand, while Gen. Newton frequently consulted his watch as he talked in a pleasant way with Mrs. Newton and his staff. Finally, he said to his daughter, "Come my little girl," and lifting her from the nurse's arms stood her by the side of the keyboard upon a box placed there for the purpose. Gen. Newton stood with his open watch in his left hand and his child's hand in his own. Silently he watched the seconds pass. At length he shut his watch and returned it to his pocket, said something to Mrs. Newton which was inaudible to persons outside of the little shed, and pressed the little hand of his child upon the key.

The result was just what he had confidently asserted weeks ago that it would be. A column of water was seen to shoot up to the height apparently of 75 or 80 feet, carrying a part of that distance a few stones of small size and several portions or sections of the coffer dam. Some imagined that huge portions of rock were thrown up, but spectators from both sides agreed in the statement that only small rocks and portions of the dam were projected into the air. The report followed instantly, and, at the firing station, was not so loud as that caused by the discharge of two or three pieces of ordnance, while the jar was



no greater than that felt from such a discharge at the distance, say, of 100 feet, though the explosion was distinctly heard by one gentleman connected with the JOURNAL at Tarrytown, N. Y., at least 20 miles in an air line, and by another at Summit, N. J., twelve miles away. The commotion of the water was great for a few minutes, and the earth of which the coffer dam was partially composed made it very muddy, while pieces of timber and boards were thrown over and over on its surface in such a manner as to show how greatly the element was stirred. For a few minutes after the explosion the people on the shore and on the vessels uttered not a word, hardly breathing, as they stood in perfect silence watching the spot where more than 50,000 pounds of powerful explosives had been fired. When the conviction at length forced itself upon their minds that the great explosion, which had been the subject of so many wild theories, and had been the cause of fear to thousands, was over, the cheers that broke from the crowds were deafening, while the whistle of every steamer was employed to increase the sounds of rejoicing. "Three cheers for Gen. Newton," some one exclaimed, and they were given and prolonged by loud and enthusiastic shouts. Soundings thus far taken to test the results of the explosion, show a depth of 12 feet at a distance of 180 feet from the shore, not less than 16 feet from 180 to 300 feet, and not less than 20 feet beyond 300. So vessels drawing 12 feet of water can approach within 70 yards of the shore; those drawing 19 feet can pass within 100 yards.

## THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The fact that the mine was to be exploded on Sunday caused some agitation, and the "New York Sabbath Committee" addressed a protest eliciting the following reply:

"UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE.

"ROOM 31 ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND

"GREENE STS., NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1876.

"Norman White, Esq., Chairman New York Sabbath Committee:

"DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure to receive your communication of the 20th instant, and I regret to say that the pressure of business prevents a reply as full as the importance of the subject demands.

"In the first place, I have to thank you for the courteous terms in which your communication is expressed, and to say that I was well aware of serious objections to appointing Sunday as the day of firing the mines at Hell Gate, but that a necessity which I considered urgent compelled the step. Wednesday last was originally appointed as the day, but the delay (unforeseen) of a contractor compelled a postponement day by day until the day complained of was reached.

"Neither myself nor any of my subordinates would take the responsibility, on account of certain probable consequences, of delaying the explosion one day after all is ready. And this alone should prevent our action being considered by any one as a desecration of the Lord's day. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN NEWTON,  
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-General."

After receiving Gen. Newton's answer the Sabbath Committee sent a despatch to Secretary Cameron requesting him to interfere, asserting that "the proposition to fire on Sunday shocks the moral sense of the community," and asked that the blast be made on a secular day of the week. In reply they received the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and others, New York City:

Telegram received last evening, and in the absence of Secretary of War has been referred to the Chief of Engineers for consideration.

H. T. CROSWY, Chief Clerk.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and others, New York City:

Chief of Engineers reports as follows: "The reasons for not delaying the explosion after the preparations are complete are too weighty to admit of postponement asked for."

H. T. CROSWY, Chief Clerk.

Mr. William E. Dodge, in reply to a card of invitation from Gen. Newton to make use of one of the government steamboats provided for guests on the occasion, sent him a long letter saying that for fifty years he has "never known such an unnecessary desecration of the Sabbath," and that he is surprised he should have been invited to go on Sunday on a "steamboat excursion." Gen. Newton has forwarded the following reply to Mr. Dodge:

HALLITT'S POINT, Sept. 23, 1876.

Mr. William E. Dodge:

SIR: I received a communication from you dated Sept. 22, in which you decline an alleged invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hell Gate on Sunday, the 24th inst. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common courtesies of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you, nor even know of your invitation, until the receipt of your refusal to accept one. The truth is I left the matter of invitation to the Chamber of Commerce to Lieut. Willard, United States Engineer, with instructions to invite a certain number of gentlemen. I regret to find that, in one case, he has made a mistake. Your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,  
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

Mr. Dodge will be remembered as the head of the firm who paid some \$200,000 to the Government to compromise a suit brought against them for entering their goods at the Custom House at an undervaluation.

In his criticisms upon Gen. Newton he does not, happily, represent the religious class for whom he claims to speak. Among others Rev. John Hall, D.D., a distinguished divine of the same communion with Mr. Dodge, the Presbyterian, said to a reporter: "Of course I am opposed to any desecration of the Sabbath, but if the explosion, from any cause whatsoever, such as danger to the community or danger to the works, cannot be delayed after everything is in readiness for the final blast, it would be perfectly proper that it should occur on Sunday. Gen. Newton probably understands the necessities of the case much better than any one else."

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Huron* is at Hampton Roads.

THE U. S. S. *Despatch* arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st inst.

THE U. S. S. *Plymouth* arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st inst.

THE *Tuscarora* was put out of commission at Mare Island Sept. 14.

THE *Gettysburg* left Washington, Sept. 27th, for Norfolk.

THE *Huron* is going from Hampton Roads to the Norfolk yard.

THE *Hartford* left her moorings off Philadelphia--where she has been since July 19--Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, at six o'clock, bound for Hampton Roads, where she arrived the next morning.

THE Examining Board, of which Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson will be temporary president, and Commodore John C. Febiger, Captain S. P. Carter, Medical Inspectors George Peck and David Kindlerberger and Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, members, will convene at Washington on the 2d of October.

THE Court-martial of Lieut.-Commander Joshua Bishop will be convened on board U. S. S. *Plymouth*, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, 2d October, 1876. The court will be composed of the following members: Commodore Donald McN. Fairfax, president; Captains Paul Shirley, W. D. Whiting, L. A. Kimbberly, D. B. Harmony, members; Commanders S. D. Ames, C. L. Huntingdon; 1st Lieut. Geo. C. Reid, U. S. M. C., judge-advocate.

THE Court of Inquiry to inquire into the general management of U. S. S. *Alaska* during her late cruise, was convened at the Navy-yard, New York, on Sept. 27, 1876. The court is composed of the following members: Commodore John Guest, U. S. N., president; Captains Geo. M. Ransom, J. C. P. De Kraft, members; Captain H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., judge-advocate.

THE *Franklin* has been ordered by telegraph to proceed to Vigo, Spain, to take on board and bring to the United States, Wm. M. Tweed, the late "boss of the New York ring," who has been arrested by the Spaniards and delivered to the American authorities without the formalities of an extradition treaty which does not exist. The *Franklin* reached Vigo, Sept. 26th, and received Tweed on board, where, according to the telegraphic report, "he was treated with every consideration, and the quarters of Rear Admiral Case were assigned to him." The *Franklin* was to sail Sept. 27th, and is expected at New York about the 1st of November. Tweed, it is understood, is to be treated considerably, not harshly, but kept under strict surveillance.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, says: "The friends of Admiral Porter here are very indignant at the attitude he has been put in by Secretary Robeson in the order issued relieving him from the application of special order No. 216. The interpretation put upon it is that Admiral Porter asked that it might be rescinded so far as applied to himself alone, whereas he asked in the name of and for all the officers of the Navy that it might be reconsidered. As it stands now it unjustly arouses a spirit of animosity among Navy officers against Admiral Porter, and affects the discipline and good relations of the whole Navy. The order of Secretary Robeson is deemed to be wholly illegal and uncalled for. In order to test it at once counsel has been engaged by the officers of the Navy here to argue it before the Attorney-General; but it is confidently asserted by a member of the Naval Board, who is on intimate terms at the White House, that as soon as President Grant reaches Washington he will give orders for the rescinding of the obnoxious pronouncement of Secretary Robeson. This is signified in so emphatic a manner as to warrant the belief that some intimation of such proposed action has already been given."

THE remains of the late Rear-Admiral A. M. Pen-nock were on the 22d inst. conveyed under proper escort to the church at Portsmouth, N. H., and, after the services were performed, were allowed to remain there until the next morning, when they were taken in charge by Commander Erben and Paymaster Guild, and carried by rail to Boston, whence they were taken by steambot to Norfolk, Va., where they arrived Sept. 26, on the steamship *William Crane*, and were taken by his friends to Christ Episcopal church where, at two P.M., the funeral took place. The cortege was the largest and most imposing ever seen in Norfolk, consisting of military from Fortress Monroe under the command of General De Russey, and the marine forces from the Navy-yard, commanded by Captain George Collier; detachments of the Norfolk City Guard and Light Artillery Blues, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Harry Hodges and H. C. Whitehead; sailors from the United States steamer *Powhatan*, under the command of Lieutenant Jacobs; also the naval officers stationed at this port and a long train of carriages containing the relatives and friends

of the deceased. After the reading of the Episcopal burial service at the grave, the usual military salute was fired.

S. O.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, September 21, 1876.

The Department has the painful duty of making known to the Naval Service the death of Rear-Admiral Alexander M. Pen-nock, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 20th instant, in the 62d year of his age.

Rear-Admiral Pen-nock commanded, with distinction, the North Pacific and Asiatic Stations, and he will be long remembered in the Service as a gallant and patriotic officer.

On the day after the receipt of this order, the flags of the Navy-yards and Stations, and of all ships in commission, will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired at noon from each Navy-yard and Station, flag-ship and vessel acting singly. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

J. C. HOWELL,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Commodore Edward Donaldson, to appear for examination for promotion on the 20th September.

Master James W. Baxter, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard Washington.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Master W. E. B. Delehay, to the Canonius, at New Orleans.

Masters J. B. Hobson and L. G. Spalding, and Ensign Collin McDonald, to examination for promotion.

Ensign Thomas S. Plunkett, to examination for promotion. Paymaster Rufus Parks, to duty at the Pay Office at Norfolk, Va., on the 30th September.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Lieutenant John C. Irwin, to the Osagee, at Hampton Roads, Va.

Master Charles H. Lyman, to the Shawmut, at New York, on the 25th September.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scot, to the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Cook, to the *Plymouth* as executive at Philadelphia on the 3d Oct. next.

Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, to the Dictator, at Port Royal, S. C.

Assistant Engineer L. W. Wooster, to the Asiatic Station per steamer of 17th October next from San Francisco, Cal.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Commander Edward Terry, from the command of the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Commander H. L. Howison, from the command of the practice ship Mayflower, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant G. Blockinger has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, on the 9th August, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commanders Silas W. Terry and B. H. McCalla; Lieutenants J. H. Drayton, Harry Knox, and Wm. P. Potter; Ensigns W. H. Southerland, J. M. Roper, and A. M. Knight; Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones, Boatswain Andrew Milne, and Gunner Robert Somers, from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, and Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Nicol, from the practice ship Mayflower, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, and Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertollette, from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. Moore, from the practice ship Mayflower, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Master J. W. Graydon, from the Canonius, at New Orleans, and granted leave of absence for six months.

Paymaster George E. Hendee, from the Pay Office at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to settle accounts.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Lieutenant A. P. Osborn, from the Shawmut, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Charles T. Forse, from the Osagee, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Midskipmen Bernard O. Scott and J. W. Stewart have reported their return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station on the 22d August, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Robert Hudson, from the Minnesota, at New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 30th Sept.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Joshua Bishop, from the *Plymouth*, and ordered to remain at Philadelphia until further orders.

Surgeon John C. Spear, from the Dictator, and placed on waiting orders.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood for eight months from Sept. 7, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant-Commander George W. Pigman, attached to the Naval Academy, for two weeks from the 3d October next.

To Lieutenant Edward L. Amory for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Surgeon Edward Kershner, attached to the Swatara, at New York, for two weeks.

To Surgeon A. S. Oberly, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., for one month from October 1.

To Assistant Engineer A. B. Willitt, attached to the Wyandotte, at Norfolk, Va., for one month from Sept. 26.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering has been extended ten days from Sept. 22.

## APPOINTED.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers has been appointed president and Commander J. C. Watson and Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Train members of a board for the purpose of examining Ensign Thomas Plunkett, attached to the Nautical School ship Jamestown, at San Francisco, for examination for promotion.

Medical Director Joseph Wilson and Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon have been appointed delegates to represent the Medical Corps of the Navy at the American Public Health Association which meets in Boston on the 3d October next.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending September 27, 1876:

John Smith, beneficiary, Sept. 14, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz:

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer, from the U. S. S. Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, to proceed to the United States, and report his arrival by letter to headquarters.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Second Lieutenant S. S. Quackenbush, from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to proceed by the 1st October next to Mare Island, Cal., for duty.



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AND  
**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINES.**  
OR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.  
Sailing from Pier No. 42, North River.  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMIUS OF PANAMA.  
Steamship ACAPULCO..... Saturday, Sept. 30  
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA :  
Steamship City of Peking..... Saturday, September 30  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND :  
Steamship Zealandia..... Oct. 11  
For freight or passage apply to  
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,—or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,  
6 Bowling Green,—Pier 42, N. E., foot of Canal street.

### ORANGE SPORTING POWDER.

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The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

#### Orange Ducking Powder.

For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

#### Orange Rifle Powder.

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes FG, FFG, and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities, and less residuum than any other brands made.

#### Military Powder.

The MILITARY POWDER made by this Company is extensively used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and exclusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges made in this country.

**MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-RIDGE** Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. **BLASTING, MINING and SHIPPING** Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or metal kegs of 25 lbs. Great care is taken in casing and packing Powder for export.

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All business promptly attended to, and the interests of correspondents carefully regarded.

### CENTENNIAL CONCESSION.

In order to meet the wants of many, the owner has decided, that in case a sufficient number of subscriptions are received to make it an inducement, that he will dispose of a number of lots at Kenilworth, New Jersey, on the plan so popular with the Land Associations in our large cities. These lots will be paid for in installments of one dollar (\$1) per month per lot, the agreements of purchase will be assignable, so that any one joining now can sell at any time at an advance on the price they pay for them if they so desire, and the agreement will contain a clause to the effect, that if the purchaser shall die at any time after he shall have paid one half the value of the lot, and before it is fully paid for, that the installments not then due will be cancelled, and his heirs receive a clear title to the lot. The lots will be sold at a discount in proportion to the number subscribing prior to October 1st. The attractions of Kenilworth as a suburban home are superior in location, economy, and accessibility, to those of any other new town near Philadelphia.

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### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the Journal. The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage prepaid at this office, except when sent to foreign countries, when the regular postage rates are charged. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so. Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Change of addresses will be made as often and whenever required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper.

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#### EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per line space

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

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### THE EXPLOSION AT HELL GATE.

THE Hell Gate mine has been successfully exploded at last. For seven years Gen. NEWTON worked at this great task in quietude, developing all the precautions he thought needful, and untroubled, except by an occasional formal visit, by the newspaper reporter. But when all the preparations were complete, and the day of final action approached, the good citizens of New York woke up to the fact that twenty-five tons of "high" explosives were to be let off directly under their feet, or perhaps we should say in the cellar of the house next door. Then commenced a tribulation that surpassed anything the long experienced Engineer had ever known before. Reporters swarmed over the works, alarm spread on all sides, and was increased by the unfortunate accidental explosion of some nitro-glycerine on the Government scow. The city was thought to be in danger, and people then began to see that the spectacle of the largest city on this continent, awaiting in dismay and doubt the explosion of fifty thousand pounds of powder within its rocky bosom, had something serious in it. Confusion prevailed, and to the hubbub were added the cries of some extra pious individuals, who professed to be greatly scandalized by the selection, as they were pleased to consider it, of Sunday as the day of action. They chose to disregard the fact—which, with the regard to public morality always due from and almost always rendered by the Army, was carefully explained when the firing day was announced—that the safety of the workmen and the public, and the success of the enterprise in which seven years of labor had been expended, would not allow any postponement. It was to one of these gentlemen that Gen. NEWTON showed the only impatience which all these assaults were so likely to wring from him.

We need not say here that the explosion was a success. The whole world knew that, before sunset on last Sunday, for the end of the seven years' work at Hell Gate was valuable to every maritime nation. It is not impossible that such circumstances will arise as may make it the first in a chain of engineering operations that may alter the highways of commerce. Not only the great doubt whether the combined explosion of so many blasts could possibly be harmless and quiet has been set at rest, but a mass of details have been settled or will be settled when the condition of the broken rock has been thoroughly ascertained. Henceforth the removal of rock reefs in water channels is merely a question of economy.

The depth already gained by the explosion is thought to be about three feet on an average over the whole area as the rocks lie, and this will be increased to at least a depth in the channel of twenty-six feet by dredging and grappling. The least depth as the rocks now lie is: 200 feet from shore, 12 feet;

250 feet from shore, 15 feet; 350 feet from shore, 20 feet. The tide is now quieter than formerly and sets 200 feet nearer the shore. With one accord the newspapers have christened the new water way NEWTON's Channel, and in this case the voice of the people is likely to prevail. Flood Rock, which lies near the exploded reef, and covers seven acres of ground, will next be attacked, and then the conditions of New York harbor will be greatly improved.

It is a remarkable fact that the operations at Hell Gate may be expected to produce happy results at Sandy Hook. The bar at the sea entrance to New York harbor has channels in it, which are produced by the strength of the ebb tide. The washing is greatest toward the end of this tide, and the present depth of water on the bar and in the channels is due to the fact that the large shallows in the bay, and the narrow channels of the East River, hold back a large quantity of water until the ebb has mostly run out and then pour it in with great effect. This is especially true of that part of the East River which is included between Hell Gate and Throgg's Neck, and it has been estimated that a dam across Hell Gate would shoal the water at Sandy Hook bar no less than three feet! Hell Gate and Throgg's Neck form two discharge sluices to the reservoir of water contained between them, and Sandy Hook receives water which has come through the Sound because the Hell Gate channel has a larger section than the Throgg's Neck channel, and therefore discharges more water. Gen. NEWTON's work has increased this difference, and the result may be that both entrances to New York harbor will be materially improved, provided Throgg's Neck channel is not tampered with. This, perhaps, disposes of the much agitated question whether the commerce of New York will ever come through the Sound, for an improvement of the Sandy Hook entrance will probably prevent a change even were one to be expected without it.

THE pay of the retired list of the Navy, which was not given in detail last week in our article on the Navy on Furlough, is \$669,675 as follows:

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 141 Line Officers . . . . .     | \$397,325 |
| 102 Staff Officers . . . . .    | 238,350   |
| 29 Warranted Officers . . . . . | 34,000    |
| 272 Total . . . . .             | \$669,675 |

To this is to be added the pay of the volunteer Navy, not included in our estimate of last week, viz.: \$35,433 and some \$500,000 of other items that the pay of the Navy is chargeable with. This makes altogether \$1,205,108 to be added to the pay of the retired list, which we estimated at \$6,126,733, giving a grand total of \$7,331,841. Deducting from this the appropriation for the year \$5,750,000, we have a deficiency of \$1,581,841, which can, as we said last week, be reduced only three or four hundred thousand by putting officers on furlough pay, still leaving a deficiency "of over a million dollars under the first showing."

The retired list is diminishing in numbers, but increasing in rank and pay. It never has reached the 300 allowed by law to the Army. DELMONICO's cook receives the same pay as a commodore on shore duty. If all the commodores were furloughed the saving would be just \$50,000 for duty pay, or \$25,000 for leave, none of them being at sea. The saving by furloughing all the rear-admirals, instead of placing them on leave, would be \$24,000. Thus, if all the rear-admirals and commodores should be furloughed, instead of being placed on leave, the whole saving effected would be less than \$50,000. Could more discomfort and distress to veteran officers be created for so insignificant a saving where a million is required?

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Colonel 5th U. S. Infantry, has sent to us an open letter, addressed to the Honorable WENDELL PHILLIPS. It is in reply to a furious arraignment of the Army in general and Generals SHERMAN, CUSTER and others in particular, for their conduct towards the Indians. The cool, temperate, respectful, statistical and frequently eloquent tone of General MILES's communication (which we publish elsewhere) is in marked contrast to the violent, intemperate, illogical and sometimes scurrilous language of Mr. PHILLIPS's indictment, which appeared in the papers a few weeks since. After



defending the memory of his dead friend by showing that each of the charges rests on an untruthful basis, and that the facts are utterly at variance with Mr. PHILLIPS's statements, General MILES continues in the same strain to destroy certain other hallucinations of the worthy philanthropist, to whom he extends an invitation to come out on the Powder river, and prove for himself the truth of his remarks. The manly defence of his comrades against the charge of bloodthirstiness and hatred of the Indian, the admirable description of the country—that Great American Desert—in which the troops are forced to campaign, and the practical measures proposed by General MILES for the solution of the Indian problem make this one of the most convincing and powerful arguments on this subject to which our attention has as yet been called.

WITH SITTING BULL and CRAZY HORSE in the field and those astute *diplomats*, RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL, at the base of supplies, we see no reason why another and quite as successful a campaign as the one just closed may not be prosecuted next Spring. In the meanwhile, instead of sending most of our troops by detachments to winter and refit out of SITTING BULL's stores (following his example), we are likely to waste part of the season in an endeavor to find a scapegoat for some of our military mistakes. The *Herald*, after pitching into General CROOK with characteristic vigor and tenacity, has become wearied and has taken a dash at Major RENO. If that officer has been derelict, then the *Herald's* net must be large enough to take in several other gentlemen—General TERRY, for instance—for failure to bring the offender to justice. If the newspaper sensation has any other foundation than the idle gossip of a malicious or malingering trooper who has incurred the official displeasure of his commanding officer, it will undoubtedly rise to the surface, and the original and *Heraldic* idea that the Army is under "the heel of an iron despotism" will be exploded as effectually and as easily as the rocks in Hell Gate.

ANOTHER "TREATY"—so called—one of those extraordinary instruments for which Americans are noted—has just been signed at the Red Cloud Agency, through the well-meant efforts of Bishop WHIPPLE and the last new Commission. It is plain to people in New York that the Indians do not dream of keeping to its provisions, excepting just so long as hunger and cold compels them to, and that the disguise in which they would cloak their real intentions is more transparent than the blanket with which FIRE THUNDER covered his face as he made his mark on the faithless, worthless paper. To those who stood by, the hollow nature of the farce *must* have been evident. Right here is the root of the evil. The Indians under the guise of philanthropy and peace are coaxed into a fraud, and taught to lie. Their hands accept and their hearts repudiate the compact. But the business of the Commission is to make a "treaty," and with the reluctant signatures of a few chiefs who represent the weaker part—the old men and the children—of a powerful tribe, they return triumphantly to Washington, to chant the praises of the Peace Policy.

THE HOTCHKISS revolving cannon was tested at Sandy Hook September 21st, in presence of the Ordnance Board—Colonels Crispin, Treadwell, Bayler and Major McKee—and others with very satisfactory results. The range for the trial was 1,000 yards. We propose giving a full description of this rival of the Gatling in a subsequent issue with cuts illustrating it.

It would seem that the British army in India meets with more obstacles to target practice from an insufficient allowance of ball cartridges than has hitherto been the case with our own Army. The London *Broad Arrow* says: "The extraordinary statement is made by a well-informed Indian contemporary that four regiments which arrived in that country during the last relief armed with the Martini-Henry are not allowed to fire a single shot with them. Each man has twenty rounds in his pouch called his service ammunition, but the regiments are not permitted to fire a round in practice or for matches. This is considered the more extraordinary, as there are in the Allahabad Arsenal alone about three millions of car-

tridges. It is also stated that the officers and men are not allowed to shoot even at their own expense. Our contemporary also mentions that there are only ten Martini-Henry rifles in reserve in the Allahabad Arsenal, so that if more than that number should become unserviceable, it will be impossible to replace them."

**THE WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.**

AMONG the heavier contributions to the fund this week, will be noticed that of the professors, officers and enlisted men on duty at the Military Academy. The battalion of the 11th Infantry, en route to the "seat of war," pauses to share its stipend with those who will appreciate the motive and the deed. The Alcatraz Prison Variety Troupe send us a programme for their eighth performance, to be given on Monday evening, September 18th, for the benefit of the "Widows and Orphans of the CUSTER massacre," and our correspondent says, "you will hear from us in a short time." The entertainment appears to be both musical, dramatic and terpsichorean, and will no doubt be an immense success.

**ACKNOWLEDGED LAST WEEK.**

Officers and enlisted men, Co. E, 1st Lt. Cav. San Felipe, Tex.: Capt. J. M. Kelley, \$10; 1st Lt. L. P. Hunt, \$10; 2d Lt. G. H. Evans, \$5; 1st Sergt. J. Logan, \$3; Sergts. W. Cross \$1, G. Goodlow \$1, J. Jonas \$1, J. H. Johnson \$2, C. Key \$1; Corpis. M. Velez \$5, V. Hopkins \$2, T. Wyle \$1, L. Dorsey \$5; Trumpeters A. Robinson \$1, R. B. Flamer \$2; Farrier W. Young \$3; Blacksmith A. Smith \$1; Privates J. Austin \$5 cts., W. Allen \$1, J. H. Gray \$1, J. H. Brown \$1, J. H. Brown \$1, J. H. Brown \$1, J. H. Brown \$1, J. H. Butler \$1, E. Christon \$1, T. Cox \$1, Campbell \$2.50, Anthony Davis \$5 cts., Albert Davis \$5 cts., G. Edmunds \$1, A. Kglond \$5 cts., A. Fields \$1, H. Rirmon \$1, J. Green \$5 cts., G. Glatwood \$5 cts., W. Hanson \$1, G. Hart \$5 cts., P. Johnson \$1, C. Love \$2.25, C. Miller \$1, A. M. Mence \$1, A. Herman \$1, A. F. Parker \$1, H. Quon \$1, J. Reed \$1, J. Sharp \$5 cts., J. Stever \$1.50, W. Thompson \$1, J. T. Thompson \$1, C. Turner \$1, G. Taylor \$1, J. Wimbarger \$1, L. Watson \$1, A. Williams \$1, E. Roper \$1, C. Turner \$1. Total, \$95.75.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

*Received for the week ending Sept. 28:*

Professors, officers, and enlisted men of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. .... \$400 50

1st Lieut. J. Lewis, 1st Artillery, \$10; 1st Lieut. J. M. Lewis, 1st Artillery, \$10; Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th Infantry, \$10; 5th Surg. A. C. Glard, U. S. A., \$10; Surg. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., \$10; Prof. P. S. Michie, M. A., \$5; Capt. R. Catlin, U. S. A., \$15; 2d Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cavalry, \$5; 2d Lieut. H. Thompson, 5th Artillery, \$5; C. F. Miller, 4th Artillery, \$5; Ladies, cash, \$30; J. D. D. Wright, 1st Lieut., 1st Cavalry, \$10; Prof. J. V. Lieut. H. H. Coffin, 5th Artillery, \$2.50; 2d Lieut. G. E. Harrison, 2d Artillery, \$2.50; Prof. A. E. Church, \$10; 1st Lieut. F. K. Heath, Ord., \$3; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Neill, 6th Cavalry, \$5; A. H. Payson, Eng. Corps, C. F. Palfrey, Lieut. Engrs., \$5; Prof. H. L. Kendrick, \$15; 2d Lieut. G. B. Davis, 5th Cavalry, \$5; Prof. G. Andrews, \$5; Ladies, cash, \$30; 1st Lieut. J. M. Ordinance, \$10; Capt. E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cav., \$10. Army Children, \$1; 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Artillery, \$5; 2d Lieut. V. A. Goddard, 4th Artillery, \$10; Prof. J. Foreyth, \$15; 2d Lieut. R. A. Taes, 5th Artillery, \$5; Cash, \$2; W. H. Bixby, Lieut. of Engrs., \$5; A. Lorentz, \$5; 1st Lieut. L. A. Walker, 15th Infantry, \$5; 2d Lieut. C. G. Townsend, 6th Infantry, 2.50; C. W. Raymond, Capt. Engrs., \$5; 1st Lieut. E. E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, \$10; Prof. P. de Janon, \$5. Total, \$267.50.

U. S. M. A. Cavalry Detachment—1st Sergt. O'Neill, \$3; Sergts. Murphy \$2, Doyle \$2, McArdle \$1, Hooker \$1, Boyle \$2; Corples—West \$1, Farrelly \$1, Guilane \$1, O'Brien \$1; Trumpeters—Shaffer \$1, Martin \$1; Farrier Jones \$1; Privates Adams 50 cts., Blaney \$1, Briare \$1, Burbee \$1, Burns \$1, Casey \$1, Caserly \$1, Cavanagh \$1, Clark \$1, Corcoran \$1, Courtney \$1, Davis \$1, Delger \$2, Dillon \$1, Donley \$1, Edwards \$1, Fitzpatrick \$1, Flager \$3, Gannon \$1, Gotz, \$1, Greer \$1, Hayden \$1, Higgins \$1, Hulmecker \$1, Hyatt \$1, L. J. Jones \$1, L. Jones \$1, L. Jones \$1, M. Jones \$1, McSorley \$1, Medlar \$2, Molloy \$2, Monahan \$1, Moore \$3, Murphy \$1, O'Brien \$5, Pavet \$1, Rellly \$1, Rhoades \$1, Rich \$1, Roberdy \$1, Ross \$1, Scheelin \$1.50, Scherno \$1, Scott \$1, Shea \$1, Smith \$1, Speight \$2, Way \$1, Weaver \$1, Wilke, C., I, Wise \$1, Walk-in \$1, Hessel \$2; Com. Sergt. Robert \$1. Total, \$393.

Artillery Detachment—Berg and Fries, Musicians and other enlisted men at the U. S. M. A.—Privates H. Steen \$2, R. Elliott \$2, J. Mangler \$2, J. Dutolt 50 cts., T. McGilton 50 cts., M. Coffey 25 cts., C. B. Cooper 50 cts., J. Bannon 50 cts., C. Goldsmith 25 cts., L. Benz 25 cts., J. Leonard 50 cts., L. Looz \$1, J. F. O'Neill \$2, F. Malone \$1, W. H. Watson \$1, F. Herrick 50 cts., J. Dufour \$1, J. Adams \$1, Price \$1, W. C. Miller \$1, del \$1; Priv. P. McCormack (Co. E, Engrs.) \$1; P. Newsbaker (Hosp. Steward) \$1; Musicians W. H. Stanley 30 cts., P. Menzies 25 cts., S. Boyle \$1, A. Meiswinkel 50 cts., O. F. Pafflin \$1, G. Plano 50 cts., C. Rupp 50 cts., H. Knauf 50 cts., J. Cox 50 cts., C. A. Dennstedt \$1; C. Rose (Drum Major) \$1. M. W. de T. \$1; Privates C. M. Miller 50 cts., J. Drummond 50 cts., T. J. Walsh 50 cts., E. McCormick 25 cts.; Cash \$10. Total, \$40.05.

\$10. Total, \$40.05.  
Officers and enlisted men 1st Artillery (Ft. Adams, R. I.). 41 40  
Col. J. H. Jackson \$1; Capt. R. H. Jackson \$5; Capt. H. T. Frank \$3; Cash \$5; Lieuts. J. W. Dilleback \$2, R. H. Patterson \$3; Cash \$2; Lieuts. A. Murray \$3, R. H. Clark \$3; Sergt. Major C. H. Bowcott \$1, Q. M. Sergt. C. E. Ellsworth \$1, Chief Mus. K. Price \$1, Hosp. Stew. J. Sanborn \$1, Hospital Matron \$1, Com. Sergt. G. Zimmerman \$1, Ord. Sergt. J. Hoare \$1, Battery K—Sergts. J. Flynn \$1, G. Bush \$1, Corp. J. Clark \$1, C. Smith \$1, J. C. Smith \$1, J. C. Smith \$1, Cash \$1; Trumpeter J. Whalen \$1; Privates J. Collins \$1, J. G. McNamara 50 cts., H. Mayer \$1, C. Abbott \$1, J. Downey \$1, J. Pahl \$1.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Enlisted men, Battery A, 1st Artillery, Fort Sill, I. T.<br>(through Lieut. Andrus).....   | 18 00 |
| Sergts. G. Hatnir \$1, J. Mase \$1, L. Ligna \$2; Pvts.<br>J. Reardon \$1, D. Calhoun \$1, J. C. Creighton \$1; J.<br>Bacon \$1; Bug. J. C. Jones 50 cts.; Pvt. J. Mahoney 50<br>cts.; Corp's. C. H. Rust 50 cts., J. Fox 50 cts.; Pvta.<br>D. Mahon 50 cts., J. Ryan \$1, H. M. Averill 25 cts., C.<br>Mount 25 cts., F. Nye 25 cts.; Corp'l. T. Carroll 50 cts.;<br>Pvts. A. Henry 50 cts., J. Graef 50 cts., W. H.<br>Brenner 75 cts., T. Claiborne 50 cts., Anonym 50 cts. |       |
| Officers and enlisted men, Battery F, 1st Artillery, Fort<br>Sill, I. T. (per Capt. C. P. Eakin).....  | 26 00 |
| 1st Sergt. G. H. Robinson \$2, 2d Sergt. A. Schreiber \$2,<br>Corp's. C. O'Rourke \$1, G. Hall \$2, E. Lyons \$1; Pvts.<br>J. J. Barrows \$1, M. Cox \$1, J. Collins \$1, S. Grimm<br>50 cts., J. Gilfoille 50 cts., W. Flind 50 cts., J. Hooke 35 cts.,<br>P. Kilcoine \$1, T. Mahoney 50 cts., P. Murphy 50 cts.,  |       |

W. H. Mawby \$1, E. R. Parlett \$1, C. P. Robbins 50 cts., H. Redler 50 cts., J. Voosbell \$1, P. O'Brien 25 cts., Capt. C. P. Egan \$2, J. J. O'Brien \$2.  
Enlisted men, Battery D, 1st Artillery (Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.)..... 41 98  
Sergts. Maguire \$3, O' Cannon \$3; Hosp. Stw. Price \$2; 1st Sergt. C. Wiegler \$2; Sergts. Hateschek \$1.50, Bertlam \$1, Hlanke \$2, Clancy \$3; Corpse. Maue \$1, Walsh \$1, Sweet \$1, Smith \$1; Bugler Nellan \$1; Artificers Venney \$1, Murray \$1; Privates Callaghan \$1, Eichel \$3, Eiding \$1, Velly \$1, Nash \$1, Neilan \$1, O'Brien \$1, Egan \$1, Brien \$1, Brien \$1, Brien \$1, Brien \$1, C. H. Smith 50 cts., T. Smith \$1, Starck \$1, Thorpe \$1, Tharworth \$1, Whitney \$1, Farrelly \$1; Bugler Hoffman 50 cts.  
Officers and enlisted men Co. I, 3d Infantry (Post Canby, Pineville, La.)..... 46 00  
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. W. H. Penrose, Capt., \$10; Bvt. Major E. A. Beiger, 1st Lieut. 3d Infantry, \$5; 1st Sergt. P. Cook, \$5; Sergts. J. Farrar \$2, A. T. Smiley \$1; Corpse. J. Molloy, \$2; Musician Freeman 75 cts., Lerner 50 cts.; Privates Bain \$1, Bollen \$1, Cochran 50 cts., Conlen 50 cts., Fordham \$1, Finley \$1, Holliday 50 cts., Kennedy \$1, Keyes 50 cts., Knowlton 50 cts., Mooney \$1, McDonough \$1, Moynihan 50 cts., O'Connor \$1, Smith 15c \$1, Smith (2d) \$1, Schussler 50 cts., Sherer \$1, Thorp 50 cts., Walsh 50 cts., Weltman 25 cts., Williams \$1, Gordon 50 cts.; Mrs. Cook (laundress) \$1, Tracey Cook 50 cts., Albert Cook 50 cts.  
Officers and enlisted men, Battalion 11b Infantry (E. F. G. H. I. K.), on board steamer "Nellie Peck" en route to the field (Cheyenne Agency, D. T.), as follows:..... 176 67  
Cos. H, \$15; K, \$30.55; I, \$5; G, \$19.25; F, \$38; E, \$18.65; Officers of the Battalion and Lieut. Rulien, 17th Infantry, \$50.23; Cash, \$10.

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| T. Hill, Hope, Steward                                   | 2  | 00 |
| Mrs. Jesse A. Gove, Concord, N. H.                       | 2  | 00 |
| Cornelius L. King, Bellows Falls, Vt.                    | 10 | 00 |
| Charles Hobart   | 10 | 00 |
| Reed Cook  | 25 | 00 |
| Benj. Rush, Paiba  | 5  | 70 |
| Officers and enlisted men (Fort Foote, Md.)              |    |    |
| A. A. Surg. J. W. Bayne, U. S. A.; Hosp. Stew.           |    |    |
| R. F. Roche #1, Com. Sergt. W. Clarke #1, Ord. Sergt.    |    |    |
| W. Rowley #1, Co. B, 2d Artillery—1st Sergt. T.          |    |    |
| Moore #1; Sergts. J. A. Mason #1, H. Tobisg #1, D.       |    |    |
| Coffey #1, Berzlin #1; Corp. J. K. McGuire #1, T. C.     |    |    |
| L. Lian #1; Bug. cor. J. C. McGee #1, J. C. McGee #1;    |    |    |
| Privates J. Conner #1, A. Kildy 50 cts., G. Grey #1 #1,  |    |    |
| Hollinger #1, Lynch #1, T. Morris #1, J. G. Pryor #1,    |    |    |
| P. P. #1, E. J. S. 50 cts., it. smelle 50 cts. Citizens— |    |    |
| Mr. G. H. Gaddis, post trader, #1; Mr. G. W. Ford,       |    |    |
| post trader clerk, #1; Mr. D. Seltzer, 50 cts.; Mr. J.   |    |    |
| F. Sawyer, 25 cts. Children—Mamie Moore, 50 cts.;        |    |    |
| M. F. McGuire, 50 cts.; Wm. McGee, 10 cts.               |    |    |
| Total, \$2183. P. O. Order, Wm. C. Balvay                |    |    |

Total, \$24.85. P. O. Order, 10 cts. Balance, \$24.75.  
 Officers and enlisted men of Co. D, 3d Infantry (St. Mar-  
 tinville, La.)  
 2d Lieut. L. W. Cooke, \$5; Lovell, 50 cts. 35 50  
 A. A. Surg. D. S. Snively, U. S. A., \$3; First Sergeant  
 2d, Serg'ts. A. von Wilke \$2, Lt. Wilson \$1, J. W.  
 Lovell \$1; Corp's. J. R. Fletcher \$1, P. Faran \$1, W.  
 B. Barker \$1; Artificers W. Zipf 50 cts., P. B. Hurst  
 \$1; Privates G. App \$1, A. J. Berge 25 cts., J. Bower  
 \$1, C. F. Connell 25 cts., G. Cusick \$1, H. P. Dorby \$1,  
 J. Doolley 50 cts., J. Elm 50 cts., H. Harbers 50 cts., J.  
 G. Hargis 50 cts., J. H. Karp 50 cts., J. K. Mc-  
 McGinley \$1, J. McNamara 50 cts., I. A. Morse 25 cts.,  
 T. Ryan \$1, F. Sherman 25 cts., C. Stiltz 50 cts., J.  
 Stocker \$1, A. Stone 25 cts., C. E. Van Meter \$1, W.  
 West 25 cts.; Mrs. Annie Ryan (laundress) 50 cts.

Major P. P. G. Hall, U. S. A., for the following..... 130 00  
Major D. W. McKibben, U. S. A., \$5; Lieut. C. Humphreys, 3d Artillery, \$250; Lieut. D. Mortimer Lee, 3d Infantry, \$35; Capt. T. A. Smith, 3d Infantry, \$25; Col. H. B. Carrington, U. S. A., \$5; Col. A. Double-day, \$3; Mrs. C. S. Roberts, \$3; Lieut. E. R. Russell, U. S. A., \$5; Lieut. G. N. Bomford, 18th Infantry, \$5; W. H. C. Bartlett (retired), \$5; Col. S. Van Vleet, U. S. A., for Officers and Sergeants of the 1st Tennessee Phila. (Capt. E. M. Wright, Ord. Corp.), \$30; Lieut. L. V. Caziare, U. S. A., \$5; C. Ewen, U. S. A., \$5. Total, \$435.00.

Officers and enlisted men, Battery B, 3d Artillery—J. L. Tiernon, Lt. 3d Artillery, \$5; 1st Sergt. L. J. Levi, \$1; Sergts. R. McVey \$1, E. Fossert \$1, J. Fagan \$1, A. Bade \$1; Corporal T. Mangum \$1, D. Sergeant \$1; Privates J. Boy \$1, J. Duffy 50 cts., M. Kilcuff \$1, G. A. Schillo \$1. Total, \$16.50.

Officers and enlisted men Co. B, 18th Infantry—Capt. M. L. Ogdon, \$5; 2d Lieut. W. B. Wheeler, \$5.75; 1st Sergt. J. H. Haidemann, \$3; Sergts. L. Grimes \$2, T. H. Ricker 50 cts., M. Fitzpatrick \$1, C. Moler \$1; Corp. J. Schulz \$1, P. Zimmler \$1, G. Smith 25 cts.; Privates F. Bliss 50 cts., G. Bertels 50 cts., J. D. Corban 50 cts., J. Duff 25 cts., J. Ellis \$1, C. Frank 50 cts., F. Gray 25 cts., M. Gilyan \$1, J. Hanson 25 cts., T. Herlihey 50 c s., W. A. Johnson 25 cts., W. Miller 25 cts., A. Murman 50 cts., T. Mitchell \$1, J. Murphy 50 cts., D. Murphy 25 cts., G. Newman \$1, A. Staub 25 cts., J. Shipp 50 cts., A. Shirner 50 cts., O. Waffle 25 cts. Total, \$80.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Officers and enlisted men, Co. K, 23d Infantry, Fort Hart-   | 43 00 |
| Enlisted men, Battery B, 4th Artillery, Presidio, Cal. (list | 89 00 |
| next week).....  |       |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Amount received for week ending Sept. 28..... | \$1,132 87 |
| Subscriptions previously acknowledged.....    | \$6,272 44 |
| Aggregate.....                                | \$7,405 31 |

THE sudden death of Gen. Braxton T. Bragg, formerly of the U. S. Army, afterwards General C. S. A., at Galveston, Texas, September 27th, is announced. He dropped dead in the street. The General had been enjoying usual health up to the moment of attack. The cause of his death was syncope, induced by organic disease of the heart. He was, sixty-one years of age. The body now lies in state at Artillery Hall, Galveston, and will be removed to Mobile, where his brother, Judge Bragg, long resided, for interment.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CALVIN P. McTAGGART, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, who recently opened a recruiting rendezvous at Logansport, Ind., died at that place on the 18th inst. He was a Canadian by birth, and entered the Regular Army from Indiana January 22, 1867, as second lieutenant in Colonel Pitcher's regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps (44th Infantry), which was consolidated with the 17th in 1869. During the war he was a lieutenant in the Third Michigan Volunteers from September 24, 1862, to December 14, 1863, when he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, on account of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks June 1, 1862, and served in the 5th and 21st regiments of that corps until his muster out September 24, 1866. After his appointment to the Regular Army he received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks to date from March 2, 1867.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MOUTH OF POWDER RIVER, )  
MONTANA TERRITORY, Aug. 15, 1876. )

Hon. Wendell Phillips, Boston, Mass.:

MY DEAR SIR: I notice in an Eastern paper an extract from a letter of yours, in which you assail the name of the gallant Custer; and in your communication to the General of the Army, you make a very grave, and what I consider a very unjust and unwarranted charge against the officers of the United States Army.

In your reference to what you call the "Custer Massacre," you assert that in 1868, he attacked a "peaceful Cheyenne village, near Fort Cobb, whose inhabitants were either our prisoners or our guests, dwelling there by our order. At midnight, without the slightest warning, his shouts wake this quiet settlement, and as the terrified sleepers rush from their huts, Custer shoots down scores of women half asleep, and of unarmed peaceful men." In this brief statement you unfortunately make no less than seven errors, viz.: It was not a peaceful Cheyenne village; it was a long distance from Fort Cobb; its inhabitants, or the savages, were neither our prisoners nor our guests; they were in a moving camp and not in huts; the women were not so much asleep as to prevent their cutting the throats of innocent white captives in their hands before the troops could reach them. Custer followed the trail of their warriors into this camp, and after the fight was over, found among their plunder such articles as fresh white scalps and United States mail. The men were neither "unarmed" nor "peaceful," as they killed a score of Custer's officers and men before they were overcome.

It would seem but Christian charity to allow Custer to rest on that bleak, barren crest where he fell, surrounded by his gallant kinsmen and faithful comrades.

I fear the character and real merits of Custer are as little understood and appreciated by the good people of the New England States, as your own along the remote frontier settlements; and could you have known him you would have found him an able, accomplished and whole-souled man, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of his country in its darkest hour of peril, and in the defence of the defenceless and suffering scattered over the vast territories of the West. His official and private communications have been one series of solemn protests against the mal-administration of our Indian affairs. No one has had more experience, or studied this Indian question more carefully; and while he knew the strength and numbers of the enemy, he, in obedience to the orders of his Government, cheerfully took his place at the front of the column and died a heroic death.

While he wielded his sword for the honor of his country, and for the protection of his defenceless countrymen, he, without justifying the atrocity of their crimes, wielded his pen as fearlessly in exposing the great wrongs inflicted upon the red men by unscrupulous and corrupt whites; and one of his last and strongest protests was made against the invasion of land ceded to the Indians by solemn treaty, by a party of white men.

As to his last battle with non-treaty-making and hostile Sioux, it will stand in history as one of the most heroic engagements ever fought, and his name will be respected so long as chivalry is applauded and civilization battles against barbarism.

As to your address to the General of the Army, that official is eminently qualified to speak for himself, should he feel so inclined; yet when you insinuate that the officers of the Republic are below the level of humanity, you insult the brothers, sons, relatives and friends of many of the best families in every section of our land. The Army is in no sense responsible for that dark page in our history which records our relationship with the Indians of this country, and which, next to African slavery, has done more to disgrace our Government, blacken our fair name and reflect upon our civilization than aught else. For the past fifty years it has not been confined to any one political party, administration or class of individuals, but has been a source of corruption and a disturbing element, which should now have an end. With scarcely an exception, the officers of the Army have dealt fairly and honestly with the Indians. The commission that made the treaty with the Sioux nation, and secured the right of way through their country for our Pacific railroads, was largely composed of distinguished Army officers. The treaty has since been violated and their territory overrun by gold hunters and adventurers. When other efforts failed, an officer of the Army, General O. O. Howard, went, at the risk of his life, into the mountains of Arizona, met the cruel and dreaded Cochise, and made terms which have since been complied with by both parties. The noble Canby gave up his life while withholding his troops and endeavoring to use peaceful measures. I could give you almost numberless instances where Army officers have had the sole control and management of Indian affairs, and given eminent satisfaction to the Indians. They do not advocate extermination, neither do they desire annihilation. Should the Army disappear to-morrow, this Indian war would not cease, but be taken up by such men as the followers of Chivington, who had for years suffered the woes of Indian depredations, and it is not supposed that they would deal more leniently with them than the Army has done.

Now, my dear sir, no service is more laborious,

thankless or dangerous than contending against these treacherous savages, and if you will come out and learn the real sentiments of the Army, you will find the officers of the Army the strongest advocates of any peace policy that shall be just and honorable. You will find us out here, five hundred miles from railroad communication, in as barren, desolate and worthless a country as the sun shines upon, volcanic, broken, and almost impassable, so rugged as to make our granite hills of Vermont and New Hampshire appear in comparison as pleasant parks. Jagged and precipitous cliffs, narrow and deep arroyos filled with massive boulders, alkali water, or mayhap for miles and miles none at all; vegetation, cactus and sage bushes; will represent to you, feebly indeed, the scene of the present campaign, in which we are contending against the most powerful, warlike and best armed body of savages on the American continent, armed and mounted, partly at the expense of the Government, and fully supplied with the most improved magazine guns and tons of metallic ammunition.

I am pleased that you have become interested in this question, for the more it is agitated the more quickly will it be understood and the evil abated.

No one admires your philanthropy and high sense of justice more than myself; yet I am forced to believe that when you become familiar with the subject your ideas will be materially modified, for I have yet to see an eastern man who has had personal observation of these wild, carnivorous, plains Indians, who has not changed his opinions of them. Now let me give you my opinion of some of the causes of the Indian disaffection, and of this endless trouble: First, our vacillating policy and the difficulty of adherence to any treaty or terms made with the Indians; again, we either cater to their savage tastes by annually making them presents of horses, rifles, fancy blankets, beads, red paint, etc., which only encourage them to continue in barbarism, or we attempt to suddenly change their natures and make them tillers of the soil, an occupation to them both degrading and distasteful; in this way they are kept in a state of idleness and dependence, and too frequently they are cheated without mercy. Their agents are frequently well-meaning men, but too often are either inexperienced or incompetent, the dupe of unscrupulous contractors, or men convenient and useful to political managers. Now, I believe, the remedy is, to first disarm and dismount them by the strong arm of the Government, make them subject to the Government and laws of the State, issue their supplies and annuities through the supply department of the Government, where rigid accountability is enforced through a well established system. In place of their thousands of war ponies give them domestic stock; first, make them a pastoral people and break up all their barbarous modes of life, such as living in tents, carrying arms, wearing the paraphernalia of savages or nothing as their tastes dictate. Place in charge of their affairs, men of acknowledged character, and known integrity and business capacity. Banish from their territory all the Indian traders who have received from them the fruits of the chase, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and supplied them with munitions of war, with which they have cut down battalions of United States troops and laid waste the settlements of our pioneers. If the money which has been expended for worthless articles to gratify their savage tastes had been saved, it would have made a school fund sufficient to educate a majority of the youth of the different tribes, and here is where the work of reformation and civilization should be applied, and there is ample and rich field for the good people of the East. It seems almost idle to attempt to civilize these old warriors through the medium of some unreliable and unintelligent half-breed. The hope of every nation rests with its youth, and the sooner the rising generation are taught the English language and the advantages and benefits of civilization, the sooner will this problem that has cost us millions of money annually, and been the disturbing element to the Western States and Territories, be solved. In fact, establish a permanent plan of civilization, the foundations of which shall be firmness and humanity, honesty and durability, and you may then save and elevate a race that now appears to be doomed, and you will also free our vast frontier, stretching from the British possessions to the Rio Grande, from the terrifying and devastating presence of these uncivilized people. I remain, with the highest respect, very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES, U. S. Army.

## ARMY NURSES AND COOKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Is it not a queer thing that notwithstanding all the liberality of Congress, and the unceasing care of our Surgeon-General in providing everything at all reasonable or desirable in the way of new instruments, medicines, hospital furniture, and comforts of all kinds, to a larger extent than in any other service in the world, for our sick and wounded—when by all these means the soldier is really better taken care of than a citizen in a city hospital—yet one most important point of all is at once frustrated, perhaps by a post commander, and the whole of the medical officer's efforts nullified by this one fault? I mean the want of proper trained and qualified nurses and cooks for hospital work.

It is not when the post is healthy and there are no "bad cases" that this want is felt so much. Then things run easy.

But, the moment a bad case or two occurs in a small hospital, with its one nurse and one cook—the "nurse" a mere misnomer and the cook able to only cook "three ration meals" a day, and very little more culinary art in him—then it is that the whole system collapses; the doctor gets in an additional "man;" that man has to be shown and instructed in every little thing to such an extent that the steward, who has al-

ready plenty to do, finds it easier to do the "nurse's" work himself; and, day and night, as long as the patient may require any care at all, the steward finds it his necessity to be in and out of the ward, or else he finds both the regular nurse and the extra "man" fast asleep, medicines not given, patient getting low from inattention, and in fact enough to make him, if a conscientious, anxious man, "cuss" for the rest of the twenty-four hours.

I have been a long time steward; but I often, often think, how hard it is that a steward should have, daily, so many things to try his temper, that no officer or enlisted man except himself in the post, either endures or appreciates—all for \$30 a month and no prospect.

Why may the Surgeon-General not have his corps, as well as the Signal Service? There is no doubt it could be done without any expense present or future. Here is my plan in few words: Let the post surgeon at each post keep those nurses and cooks he has, or select better ones—by "volunteering;" transfer them to him with their papers—never mind altering their uniform this year or even the next; let them have, as now, their soldier's pay, and also their extra duty pay, or pay and little more, if you like; then let men enlist for these positions, but with the understanding that they first go through all their duties as soldiers with a company, until vacancies and casualties at their post enable them to be transferred as nurse or as cook to Medical Department. Finally, as I have advocated already, let the improved, and better paid, and property-responsible steward, and these as his men, remain much more fixed at posts than now, so that a medical officer can come to a post one week and be ordered to the field or elsewhere the next week, without having two transfers of property or any such nonsense to detain him. There are good colored nurses and cooks.

STEWART IN TEXAS.

## DEFECTS OF THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, CALIBRE 45. (0.45")

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I want it clearly understood that this letter is not written in a spirit of fault-finding, or of dictating to any officer of the Government, but in a spirit of the fact that machinists in watching machinery have detected its defects and improved it.

1. RANGE WITH 0° TOO SHORT.—Months ago it was stated in the foreign items, in the JOURNAL, that the Prussian government, after the Franco-Prussian war, rejected the needle-gun, and introduced for a short time the French chassepot-gun, because the range with 0° of the needle-gun is 400 feet and that of the chassepot-gun 500 feet, and that the Prussian government afterwards rejected the chassepot-gun and introduced the Werder rifle, because the range with 0° of the Werder rifle is 600 feet. If these statements are correct, but I have no means to ascertain if they are, then the Springfield rifle is, in comparison with the Werder rifle, worthless, useless, obsolete. When they are able to manufacture in Germany a rifle, of which the range with 0° is 600 feet, then they ought to be able to do it in the United States of America too. This is the most serious defect.

2. REAR-TIER-SIGHT.—The rear-tier-sight of the Springfield rifle consists for distances as far as 500 yards of a tier-sight, and from 500 to 1,100 yards of a vertical sight with a sliding notch. What I intend to prove can easily be done by examples: *Example No. 1.* When I aim my rifle over the lowest point of the 300 yard-tier and the highest point of the foresight, then I have aim for 250 yards. To get aim for 200 yards with my gun, there are two ways: first, I aim over the lowest point of the 200 yard-tier, and take a large quantity of foresight—quantity to be found out by practice; and second, I aim over the highest point of the foresight, and make the 200 yard-tier higher (with pieces of cards, wood, etc.) The first way is so faulty, so much in contradiction with the correct principles of aiming, that no government, and in particular the best Government in the world, should not compel indirectly its soldiers to make use of it. The second way is, theoretically, correct, but in practice it amounts to the same thing, that a man can bring a horse to the water, but he cannot make him drink. In actual warfare, how many soldiers will make the tiers higher and lower before aiming and shooting? *Example No. 2.* Last fall the militia of San Francisco, Cal., had a great shooting tournament on the Presidio. The militia and volunteers and the regulars stationed in the arbor of San Francisco, had a so-called Military Short Range Match. Distance, 200 yards; rifle, Springfield; calibre, 45; target, Creedmoor; liberal prizes. The general result was that the best shots of the regulars were beaten by the best shots of the militia by between 4 and 6 points. It has been all the time asserted that we regulars were beaten by so many points by the militia, because the latter had more practice than the former. I took a large quantity of foresight, and if my eyes have not deceived me the other regulars did the same thing; but I made the observation that the best shots of the militia made the 200 yard-tier higher, and hence according to my opinion their better scores.

These two examples prove that the rear-tier-sight is highly defective; the Springfield rifle needs for distances as far as 500 yards, the same vertical rear-sight, with sliding notch, which is provided for distances from 500 to 1,100 yards. In my opinion, the vertical leaf would be improved if the 50 yards between the hundreds were marked by a line half as long, and the 25 and 75 yards between the hundreds by a line a quarter as long as the lines for the multiples of hundred yards on that side of the leaf on which the figures are not marked. With such a rear-sight, a sharpshooter knows easily the point on the leaf to which he has to shove the notch when he sees the distance. As a general rule, in actual warfare, long ranges are attended to



by the artillery; hence it is of the greatest importance to have accuracy of fire for short ranges with the infantry. The inaccuracy of fire for short ranges is caused in most cases by this absurd tier-rear-sight.

3. LACK OF AN OIL-BOTTLE AND TOMPION.—The infantry accoutrements ought to be provided with an oil-bottle and a tompion. The new infantry accoutrements are provided with a coffee-pot; could there be put alongside this pot an oil bottle of tin? I suggest a tompion made of sheet-iron, commonly called tin, of a similar shape to the cover of the French shoe-blackening boxes, with plenty of deep grooves, to be put on the outside of the muzzle. Such a tompion would keep out of the bore dust and rain, and would keep up the necessary circulation of the air. Without this circulation of the air the bore rusts too easily.

4. THE BRONZE LACKS DURABILITY.—The bronze of all the rifles I have seen lacks durability. Either a durable bronze or none at all.

5. WIDENING THE MUZZLE.—It is customary, and in particular with the so-called orderly characters, to show at every inspection a very bright muzzle. This custom ought to be stopped by the Inspector-General's Department by making the captains or men pay for the rifles. When the rifles are too long, then they ought to be made shorter in the U. S. Armory, but not by the men.

PRIZESHOOTER AND PRIZEWINNER.

#### SOLDIERS' LONGEVITY PENSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is a matter of congratulation to Army people, to notice the interest taken in them by the Government, and we have great hopes for improvement from the action of the board appointed by Congress to report on reorganization, etc. If not out of place, I would respectfully present for the consideration of the proper authorities, the views of an old soldier, and one who has given the subject of Army organization deep attention. I will, however, in this communication only make one suggestion, and that is to recommend that a pension, such as is given in the British army, be given all who have served faithfully any certain period, say 20 years, 25 years or longer. The prospect of a pension, at the end of some fixed period, would be a great inducement to a man to remain continuously in the Service, and much more contentment would be the result. Everybody of experience must acknowledge that men who continuously re-enlist cost the Government much less than the same number of new men, and that they are much more valuable as soldiers; that they give respectability and tone to the organizations in which they serve, and recognising this fact, our officers spare no pains to retain them in the Service. The pension need not be large, say the pay of a new recruit, which is only \$13 per month, for all grades. We are very modest in our desires, and wish only barely sufficient to keep us out of the almshouse when we become broken down through long service. It would be argued that we have the Soldiers' Home to fall back upon; but this is not a very popular institution with soldiers—in fact, very few avail themselves of it, and none look forward to it with any pleasant anticipations.

FIRST CAVALRY.

#### A HUNT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: When it has become necessary, in order to reduce the expenses of our Navy, to place our officers on furlough pay, why is it that a ship is fitted out to go on a pleasure excursion to Europe, ostensibly to survey? It is a well known fact that the charts of the European waters are the best in the world, having been surveyed over and over again by the different powers.

The British Admiralty charts are second to none, and are better than our poor little *Gettysburg* could get up in the short and expensive expedition upon which she is bent.

If we would survey, why not do the work in a part of the world where it is most needed? I might mention the coast of Japan and the Philippine Islands. The latter has not had a corrected chart for nearly one hundred years. To make these surveys with the least expense, fit up some of the smaller ships on the Asiatic station with the necessary instruments, and let them do the work. I am of the opinion that it would do more good in our Navy than to have these vessels lying in port for six months at a time, as is the custom there. Ships like the *Ashuelot*, *Monocacy* and *Palos*, being of light draught, are exactly suited for this purpose.

These surveys would give to more of our officers an opportunity to perfect themselves in this branch of their profession, and the charts produced would be of incalculable benefit to both our naval and mercantile marine.

A. B.

#### TRIAL TRIP OF THE VANDALIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 23d you publish a communication from X. He now admits that the *Vandalia* made the speed that she was intended to make. But, a single fact would be worth more to the public than his vague statement that the *Troquois*, sixteen years ago, made better speed. By this we understand, more than twelve knots under steam alone. Will X be good enough to inform the public, not in brilliant generalities, but specifically, when and where she did so?

X says, also, that "as to the fighting capacity" (of the *Vandalia* and *Troquois*), "there can be absolutely no comparison," etc. He is more correct than he probably intended, because the original boilers (of the Martin type) of the *Troquois* extended two feet and ten inches above the load-draft water-line, while those of the *Vandalia* are entirely below the water-line.

We are not of those who "pooh-pooh" the measured

mile trial, but quite the contrary. It has become the habit of certain officers of the Navy to compare the measured-mile speed of "the ships of her Britannic Majesty's navy" with the sea-speed of our own vessels after their boilers are worn out and their bottoms foul.

#### OUR NAVAL SONGS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have lately been put in temporary possession of a small rudely printed pamphlet of 16 pages, entitled "The Naval Songster: being a collection of Naval Victories and other Excellent Songs—containing, 1. Patriotic Song, Sea and Land Victories. 2. William's Return from Algiers. 3. The Seven American Sailors who were Massacred in Dartmoor prison. 4. Truxton's Victory. 5. Constitution and Guerriere. 6. The Sailor's Return. 7. The Wasp's Frolic. 8. The Enterprise and Boxer. 9. Address to the Crews of the Fleet Bound to Algiers. Printed by J. White, Charlestown, 1815."

The pamphlet is embellished with a coarse wood cut, folding plate—illustrating, 1st. "The Constitution and Guerriere." 2d. "The Wasp and Frolic"—the stern of the American ship bearing the name *Macdonough* and that of the English ship *O'Brien*, and the 3d, "Enterprise and Boxer, Freetrade and Sailors' Rights."

I am informed by the Hon. Richard Frothingham, the historian, that the publisher, J. White, was an old pensioner, who obtained a living by selling candy, etc. Probably this chap book is the only copy of his publication in existence. I propose sending you copies of the songs in the collection in aid of the laudable endeavor now making to preserve them to the military and naval services. Accompanying this is the first in order—Sea and Land Victories.

#### SEA AND LAND VICTORIES.

(Tune Montgomery).

With half the Western world at stake,  
See Perry on the midland lake,  
The unequal combat dare;  
Unawed by vastly stronger powers,  
He "met the foe and made him ours,"  
And closed the savage war.

Macdonough, too, on Lake Champlain  
In ships outnumbered, guns and men,  
Saw dangers thick increase;  
His trust in God and virtue's cause,  
He conquered in the Lion's jaws  
And led the way to peace.

To sing each valiant hero's name  
Whose deeds have swelled the files of fame,  
Requires immortal powers;  
Columbia's warriors never yield,  
To equal force by sea or field,  
Her Eagle never cowers.

Long as Niagara's cataract roars,  
Or Erie flows our Northern shores,  
Great Brown, thy fame shall rise;  
Outnumber'd by a veteran host  
Of conquering heroes, Britain's boast—  
Conquest was there thy prize.

At Plattsburg, see the Spartan band,  
Where gallant Macomb held command,  
The unequal host oppose;  
Provost confounded, vanquished flies,  
Convinced that numbers won't suffice  
Where Freemen are the foes.

Our songs to noblest strains we'll raise  
While we attempt thy matchless praise,  
Carolina's godlike son;  
While Mississippi rolls his flood,  
Or Freedmen's hearts move patriots' blood,  
The palm shall be thine ours.

At Orleans—lo! a savage band,  
In countless numbers gain the strand,  
"Beauty and spoil" the word—  
There Jackson with his fearless few,  
The invincibles by thousands slew,  
And dire destruction poured.

O Britain! when the tale is told  
Of Jackson's deeds by fame enrolled,  
Should grief and madness rise,  
Remember God, the avenger, reigns,  
Who witnessed Hayne's smoking plains,  
And Hampton's female cries.

#### BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, BRIGADIER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

FROM a sketch of the life and military services of this officer, which appeared in the *Walla Walla Statesman*, recently, we make the following extracts:

His early life in California as a lieutenant was chiefly occupied in active operations against the many hostile tribes of Indians then infesting Northern California and Southern Oregon. On one occasion, in 1855, he almost annihilated a large band of Pitt River Indians with a small company of infantry, armed with the old "yager" rifle, an incident some of them well remembered when he overhauled one of their marauding bands in August, 1868. Being strictly temperate, a keen observer of human nature, a quick and piercing eye, and particularly active, he found constant employment, either in reading and study, or in the field. Associating, as he did, with men of education and culture, among our frontiersmen, he ever maintained the characteristics of a gentleman, and gained a vast amount of information in woodcraft and other qualifications so essential to a successful campaign against the crafty Indians, besides becoming thoroughly conversant with Indian character, habits, and customs, which to-day places him so conspicuously before the people as the most successful Indian fighter in the country. This assertion may, to some, appear invidious, but actions speak louder than words, and let Gen. Crook's actions speak for themselves. Quiet and unassuming, and particularly reticent in official matters, he

is very amusing and entertaining around the camp-fire, cracking jokes and narrating anecdotes with a zest that never fails to give pleasure, and adds much towards softening the hardships of a winter campaign in the cold northern climate. When Gen. Crook arrived on this coast after the war, in 1866, he at once organized an active campaign against the Snake and Piute Indians, then infesting Eastern Oregon and Idaho, and in 1868 thoroughly and effectually subdued them, and to-day the new settlements throughout that section of the country bear witness to the invaluable services rendered by him and the hardy troops under his command. The record of hard fights during that brief period attest the tenacity with which the Indians were followed up—both winter and summer—regardless of climate or season, following them into their mountain fastnesses through snow or frost, striking them in their houses where security seemed to them a certainty, little thinking that deep snow-covered mountains, or roaring torrents would be no impediment to the indomitable courage and perseverance of Crook and his cavalry.

Soon after settling so successfully the Indian question in Oregon, California, and Idaho (and that too without the interference of any Indian ring commissioners), he was again called into active employment in Arizona, where the Apache Indians became objects of interest to him. An effort was made in Arizona to subdue the Apaches through peace commissioners; an effort that Gen. Crook cheerfully and energetically sustained to the utmost of his ability, but all efforts proved only too clearly that nothing but severe chastisement at the hands of the troops could ever bring them into subjection, and that done, there is no man more humane, or who will do more to ameliorate the suffering of the Indians and improve their condition than Gen. Crook. His successes in Arizona were equally as brilliant as those in the North Pacific, and when he left that country the demonstrations by the people showed that they appreciated his efforts in their behalf, and that they began to realize a security to life and property that hitherto they had been strangers.

SENATOR SHARON gave a grand banquet, Sept. 25, at Belmont, near San Francisco, in honor of Secretary of War Cameron and General Sherman. A special train conveyed ladies from the city to a full dress ball, which was a magnificent affair. The Earl and Countess of Duferin were present, and the company included the prominent millionaire bankers and distinguished inhabitants of the city and neighborhood.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN's parents were married on Sept. 23, 1806, in Washington County, Ky. The marriage certificate has recently been discovered among the records of the County Clerk's office. It is signed by Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, and is accompanied by the certificate of the Rev. Jesse Head that the ceremony was performed.

A DEADWOOD CITY, Black Hills, paper says: Judge Ford, formerly of Bismarck, lent General Custer a famous dog. The dog accompanied the General during the engagement with Sitting Bull. Ten days after the battle the dog returned to Fort Lincoln, a distance of five hundred miles, in search of his master.

AFTER Gen. Grant became President he sent the saddle which he used during the civil war, and on which he was mounted when Gen. Lee surrendered, to the late Israel Washburn as a sign of his esteem for the father of the Washburn family. It is to be carefully preserved as an heirloom in the hall of the Washburn home.

At the Fourth of July celebration in Stuttgart, Germany, a fac-simile copy of the original verses of "Yankee Doodle" was presented to Mrs. Paddock, who was playing a rattle in Lexington, Mass., before the adoption of the American Constitution; and Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the budding novelist, appeared dressed in Martha Washington costume, and read a poem.

ALFRED JOHNSON, the daring fisherman who recently crossed the Atlantic in a dory aptly named the "Centennial," has been visited at the docks in Liverpool, England, by thousands of people. He will exhibit his vessel in London after his departure from Liverpool.

A DESPATCH from Los Angeles narrates a terrible tale of suffering on the Colorado desert. Henry Smith, from St. Louis, with one companion and a pack-train, left Yuma for Los Angeles and wandered four days on the desert without water. Smith opened veins of his arm and drank the blood, which clotted in his throat. He then cut his windpipe to remove it, and died in a few hours after. His companion reached the station in the last stage of exhaustion.

WITHIN a few years the ancient garrison church bearing the name DOMUS DEI, of Portsmouth, England, has been thoroughly repaired and set in order. It is now essentially a memorial church, containing a large number of memorials commemorative of illustrious Englishmen connected with the royal army and navy. Wellington and Nelson are commemorated by elaborate memorials. About a year ago space was offered in this church to New Hampshire for a memorial to Captain John Mason, founder of that State. John S. Jenness, of New York, formerly of New Hampshire, took charge of collecting the requisite funds, about \$650, and transmitting the same to England. Six persons, of New Hampshire origin, joined with him in contributing this sum. Archdeacon Wright, chaplain of the royal forces on that station, and having present charge of the memorial department in the church, has attended to procuring the memorial and to setting it up. The Archdeacon has caused a brass tablet to be set up in the chancel of the church, with the following inscription:

To the glory of God and in memory of Captain John Mason, Captain in the Royal Navy, Treasurer of the Army, Captain of South Sea Castle, Governor of the Colony of Newfoundland, Patentee and Founder of New Hampshire in America, Vice Admiral of New England. Born 1586. Died 1635.

This faithful Churchman, Devoted Patriot and Gallant Officer, of whom England and America will ever be proud, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

D. D.

John Scribner Jenness,  
Charles Wesley Tuttle,  
Charles Henry Bell,  
Charles Levi Woodbury,  
Alexander Haven Ladd,  
Eliza Appleton Haven,  
Charlotte Maria Haven,  
All of New Hampshire, U. S.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association met at the State Arsenal on the evening of Friday, Sept. 22, to consider the protest of the 7th regiment team against the scores of the 48th regiment in the military matches at Creedmoor last week. General Shaler presided, and the following members of the committee were present: Generals Woodward and McMahon, Colonel Wingate and Mr. Schermerhorn. Gen. Dakin and Col. Gildersleeve were absent. The protest and the article of the regulations of the N. R. A. under which it was brought, and which was published last week, were read. Col. Houghton, of the 48th regiment, on being questioned said he did not admit that the shoulder of the rear sight had been filed in the guns used by his team. Adjutant Murphy, of the 12th regiment, N. G., and Captain Robbins testified to examining the guns and finding the sights filed, and being informed that these guns had been used in the matches. Captain Casey, of the 7th, testified that he was informed by a gentleman, who said he came from Oswego, that the sights had been filed. Captain Robbins explained the benefit to be derived from filing sights in the manner complained of. Captain Loomis, of the 22d regiment, stated he had been informed of the protest on the evening of the 20th Sept., and that at an interview with Captain Curtis, of the 48th regiment, the latter stated to him that sixteen of the pieces of the regiment had sights (bar) inverted, and that then it became necessary to alter the shoulder of rear sights, and pieces were sent to Remington's to be altered. Captain Story said that he received the protest, and as the 48th regiment team were about leaving the ground he went to their camp and saw piece "A 49," that it had been filed; that he requested to have the pieces left until the following morning, and was informed that they would be so left and other pieces he saw which had not been filed; he inquired how many pieces they had brought down, and was told fifteen. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, of the 48th, stated that two years ago Col. Smith sent guns to Remington's to be resighted, and that the guns used were changed from time to time, and that if any of the guns used by his teams had been filed he was not aware of it. Col. Wingate inquired of Col. Houghton why he did not detain the guns as had been requested. Col. Houghton replied that some of his men had gone home and taken their guns with them, and that some others had gone to Philadelphia and left their guns, which he produced. Gen. McMahon asked if Col. Houghton's men used filed guns in their practice? Answer, not that he was aware of. Col. Wingate said he had thrown out a gun of the 48th from his team (Inter-State) because it had been filed. Room was then cleared, and Col. Wingate moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That while the Executive Committee consider that the teams of the 48th regiment, in using rifles with filed sights, have acted in good faith and without any intention of obtaining an unfair advantage, and that they have made the highest scores in the State, Gatling, and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL competitions through their superior shooting only, yet that in view of the express prohibition against such filing, which is contained in the rules of the N. R. A., they feel compelled to sustain the protest and disallow the scores of such teams, and accordingly award the prizes in such competitions to the teams standing next in order of merit.

This decision gives the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize for the second time to the 7th regiment, their score (300) standing next to that of the 48th, 328. The Gatling gun goes to the 23d regiment, of Brooklyn, whose score was 286 to the 297 of the 48th thrown out. The State prize is taken by the 49th, of Auburn, whose score was 390 against 407 made by the 48th.

This decision is not received with favor at Oswego. The "Times" of that city says:

At the close of the shooting yesterday, the gallant 7th, the diamond pin soldiers, who can't abide the woodchuck shooters from Oswego, entered a protest, through Lieutenant Price, the captain of their team, against the team of the 48th, on the ground that the members of the latter team had used altered sights on the State model of the Remington gun. Knowing the sights used by the 48th we have no hesitation in saying that the protest is a frivolous one and only arises from a petty spirit of jealousy which the New York city regiments feel against those from the country.

Under the heading "All is Lost Save Honor," the "Times" further says:

Despatches this morning announce that the committee to whom was referred the protest against the 48th team at Creedmoor by the 7th regiment, have decided against our boys, and they lose all the prizes. The Gatling gun goes to the 23d regiment, of Brooklyn; the State prize to the 49th, at Auburn; the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prizes to those babies, the New York 7th. From all that we can gather it is a clear swindle and decided upon the flimsiest technicalities. Should this prove so when we obtain something official we shall have something more to say upon the subject, for we have some very decided opinions in regard to it. If these New York gentlemen have allowed their prejudices to warp their judgments, why let them look out for the future that's all. There will be a hereafter.

And later the "Times" says:

The evidence we have been able to gather in regard to the affair is necessarily one-sided, but we have no hesitation in saying that we have not changed our minds in regard to it. It is a clear swindle, and nothing short of that will characterize it. The history of Creedmoor in the past, shows this. It has from the beginning been run in the interest of the New York city regiments, and all rules and decisions have been in their favor. It was determined before the close of the shooting that the members of the 48th should not have the prize if they won it, and it is now well established that no country team shall have any prize if it can be prevented by any means fair or foul. We know that the State prize this year goes to the 49th regiment, but this is only because it becomes necessary to allow it in order to carry out the disgraceful programme of the 7th. The value of the decision which keeps the prizes fairly won by the 48th from coming to Oswego will be seen when we state that all of the members of the Executive Committee belong in New York and vicinity, and three of them are ex members of the 7th regiment. We are glad to be able to make one honorable exception in this dirty business and that is in favor of General John B. Woodward, Inspector-General of the State. General Woodward expressed himself strongly in favor of the team, who speak of him in the highest terms. So much cannot be said of Colonel Wingate, whom the members of the team openly accuse of double dealing. We can only say that the end is not yet. The team have applied to the Board of Directors of the Association, and the sights used are to be submitted to an expert to be tested.

We have every reason to wish that one of these prizes at least—the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup—had gone to some regiment which had not previously won it, and, certainly, there are no hands into which we would more willingly commit it than those of the 48th. But these matches are shot under the rules of the N. R. A. One of these rules very positively declares that sights must be "strictly in accordance with regulation pattern." Filing any of the sights of the Remington rifle used by the National Guard, or using them in any other way than as originally issued, is prohibited. As 48th were filed or not is a question of fact which has been decided by the Executive Committee of the N. R. A. against the 48th. There is but one answer to that decision, and that is evidence that the sights were not filed. The evidence thus far has been all the other way, and if the 48th think there can be any doubt on this question they should lose no time in presenting a statement, signed by all the members of their team, upon honor declaring that filed sights were not used by any of them. If filed sights were used—and the 48th know whether they were or not—we advise them that the case is too plain to make an appeal of any avail. Indeed, no appeal is allowed under the rules of the N. R. A., the decision of the Executive Committee being final, unless two members of that committee request the Board to review the matter.

We believe the rule as to sights to be a just one. The competitions in the military matches are not to decide what team can make the best shooting, choosing their own conditions, but what team can make the best shooting in competition with other teams shooting upon precisely the same conditions, and those as nearly as possible the conditions prevailing in actual conflict. Military sights are necessarily made heavy, as fine sights could not be used in field service. If the editor of the "Times" knew more about rifle shooting he would not, in his zeal for his townsmen, have put himself in so indefensible a position. The facts would indicate that the Executive Committee dealt with the 48th quite as tenderly as the circumstances justified; and as Gen. Woodward voted for the resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee, his politeness should not be misconstrued.

We most sincerely regret that the 48th should lose prizes which they might have won in fair competition, as they will have opportunity to show in the Nevada match which takes place this fall with rifles having the regulation sights.

The distribution of prizes won at Creedmoor last week, took place at the State Arsenal on the evening of Friday, Sept. 22. Colonel McDonald, captain of the Scotch Team, presented the Wimbledon Cup, valued at \$500. This was won by I. L. Allen, of the American Team, who made the best score. Distance, 1,000 yards; 30 shots; h. p. s. 150; any rifle within the rules. The following were the highest scores of the 37 competitors:

|                         |     |                      |     |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| I. L. Allen.....        | 139 | E. H. Sanford.....   | 116 |
| A. V. Canfield, Jr..... | 135 | E. H. Madison.....   | 116 |
| Thomas Lamb, Jr.....    | 130 | L. Weber.....        | 115 |
| D. Smyth.....           | 130 | E. C. Overbaugh..... | 111 |
| W. B. Farwell.....      | 130 | William Hayes.....   | 110 |
| C. E. Blydenburg.....   | 128 | G. L. Morse.....     | 107 |
| H. S. Jewell.....       | 124 | G. W. Davison.....   | 107 |
| G. W. Yale.....         | 123 | L. M. Ballard.....   | 106 |
| L. Gelger.....          | 118 | A. Anderson.....     | 106 |
| C. C. Coleman.....      | 117 |                      |     |

The scores in the other competitions, with the names of the winners, we published last week. Major Leech, captain of the Irish Team, presented the prizes in the long range match with some remarks very complimentary to American riflemen. The other prizes were presented by Generals Shaler, McMahon and Woodward, Colonels Wingate, Gildersleeve and Mitchell, and J. J. Slade of the Australian Team. The enthusiasm with which the representatives of the foreign teams were received was a noticeable feature of the meeting.

Before the close of the proceedings Mr. J. K. Milner, of the Irish Team, was presented with a silver cup on behalf of the riflemen of America. The beautiful piece of plate bore the following inscription:

American riflemen to J. K. Milner, of the Irish Rifle Team, to commemorate his unparalleled score of fifteen bull's eyes at 1,000 yards in the International Match at Creedmoor, America, Sept. 21, 1876.

There were this year 1,118 individual, and 77 team entries at Creedmoor, yielding a revenue of \$2,623.25. The highest number of team entries were in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and N. Y. State N. G. match, 17 each. The highest number of individual entries was in the short range match, 211, and Laffin and Rand made 210. The smallest numbers in the running-deer shooting, 20. The entries and receipts as compared with previous years is as follows:

| Year | Individual | Team | Receipts   |
|------|------------|------|------------|
| 1876 | 1,118      | 77   | \$2,623.25 |
| 1875 | 833        | 75   | \$1,828    |
| 1874 | 611        | 72   | \$1,548    |
| 1873 | 521        | 48   | \$1,000    |

This shows a much larger increase than in any previous year; \$5,492.35 was received in gate money this year, against \$198 last year and \$1,587 in 1874, including the International Match of that year. The receipts this year are nearly or quite \$8,000, including incidentals.

**TURF, FIELD AND FARM.**—The tenth competition for the "Turf, Field and Farm" Badge was contested at Creedmoor September 23. As the weather was unpromising, the number of entries was small. The regular habitués of Creedmoor were there, including Colonel Farwell, of the American long-range team, and the contest commenced at 3 o'clock, sharp. Mr. Weston, Assistant Secretary of the National Rifle Association, supervised matters. Following are the scores, the h. p. s. being fifty points:

Open to all members of the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle; ten shots:

|                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| W. H. Cochran..... | 4 5 5 4 5 3 4 4 5 4-43 |
| D. McQuillan.....  | 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-42 |
| D. F. Davids.....  | 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-41 |
| D. C. Pinney.....  | 3 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 4 3-40 |
| F. F. Millen.....  | 4 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 3-39 |
| J. W. Todd.....    | 5 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3-39 |
| Geo. Waterman..... | 5 5 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 3-38 |
| T. W. Linton.....  | 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3-37 |
| S. Sargent.....    | 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 5 3-37 |
| W. B. Farwell..... | 3 4 4 0 5 4 3 4 4 3-35 |
| H. Fisher.....     | 3 4 4 4 3 0 4 4 4 3-34 |
| L. Cass.....       | 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 3-33 |
| J. L. Farley.....  | 3 5 4 4 3 3 0 4 3 3-33 |
| D. Cameron.....    | 4 3 3 4 4 0 3 4 3 3-32 |
| J. A. Geo.....     | 2 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3-32 |
| J. W. Hale.....    | 4 0 3 3 2 4 3 3 4 3-30 |
| C. E. Fruslow..... | 4 3 0 0 4 2 2 4 3 2-26 |
| M. M. Maltby.....  | 3 3 2 3 0 2 2 3 3 2-24 |
| W. H. Clark.....   | 0 0 0 2 3 2 0 4 4-14   |

**MEDAL FROM IRISH CITIZENS.**—The medal to be presented by the Irish citizens of the District of Columbia to the members of the Irish team making the largest score consists of a beautiful five-pointed golden star, depending from a pin in the form of an eagle, with outstretched wings. The weight of the medal is sixty penny weights. A diamond is embedded at each point of the star. In the centre of the star is an engraving of the Capitol building, on one side of which are the figures "1776," and on the other "1876." At the lower part of the star a black and white enameled target, with a diamond as a bull's eye. Crossed over the upper part of the star are two rifles joined together at the top, and secured to the upper point of the star by a mini-

ture laurel wreath in gold. From the talons of the eagle, which is of solid gold, in bold relief are stretched to either side the American and Irish flags done in enamel.

**THE RIFLE TEAMS AT WASHINGTON.**—The International Long Range Rifle Match at Washington commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 26, in a rain storm, with a heavy wind. As a result the shooting was poor. The members of the various teams shooting as individuals divided into squads, made the following scores out of a possible 50, ten shots at 800 yards.

| AMERICAN.       | IRISH.      |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Weber.....      | 47          |
| Rathbone.....   | 44          |
| Canfield.....   | 42          |
| Blydenburg..... | 40          |
| Anderson.....   | 36          |
| Allen.....      | 35          |
| Bodine.....     | 35          |
| Overbaugh.....  | 17          |
| Ballard.....    | 17          |
| SCOTCH.         | AUSTRALIAN. |
| Rae.....        | 44          |
| Boyd.....       | 43          |
| Menzies.....    | 39          |
| Luke.....       | 37          |
| Thornburn.....  | 33          |
| Fenton.....     | 48          |
| Thynne.....     | 44          |
| Dyas.....       | 41          |
| Rigby.....      | 41          |
| Milner.....     | 40          |
| Evans.....      | 39          |
| Greenhill.....  | 34          |
| Joynt.....      | 33          |
| Goff.....       | 31          |
| Slade.....      | 45          |
| Lynch.....      | 41          |
| King.....       | 37          |
| Geo.....        | 37          |

The shooting was continued on Thursday at 900, and will be concluded at 1,000 yards Saturday. Wednesday the teams went to Mount Vernon and attended a banquet in the evening. Friday visited the Executive Mansion, the Soldiers' Home, and other places of interest, after which they were entertained by the Washington Schuetzen Verein at their park. After the shooting on Saturday a reception will be given them by ex-Gov. Shepherd. It is expected that at the conclusion of the regular programme of shooting there will be a match between picked forces of the American and Australian teams, which will probably be shot on the following Monday. In addition to the regular prizes the Irish citizens of the District have prepared a prize to be presented to the member of the Irish team making the largest score.

## NEW YORK

**SEVENTH REGIMENT (K).**—Captain Lenthilth in S. O. 5, September 20, directs Corporal De Forest to instruct Squad No. 1, recruits—Hamilton, L. Hoppin, Irvin A. Sprague; drills to commence on Wednesday, October 11, and continue every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter, at 8 o'clock. Recruits will at once furnish themselves with fatigue uniform and equipments. Co. B, Captain Van Norden, issues C. O. 5, Sept. 22. The regular drill season of this company will begin on Thursday, Oct. 5. The regular monthly meeting will be held on Monday, Oct. 2, at 8 p. m. First Sergeant G. W. Ring, being unable to devote the necessary time to the duties of his position, has requested to be returned to the ranks. All members of this company who did not drill in the ranks of the company during the preceding drill season will report to Sergeant Conover, in citizen's dress, immediately after adjournment of the above meeting.

In the New York Supreme Court a peremptory mandamus has been granted reinstating Geo. Perault as a member of Co. F, on the ground that the meeting by which he was expelled was not a lawful one, Captain O. E. Bird, then in command of the company, having called Lieutenant Goodwin to the chair and spoken in favor of his expulsion. The court held that the captain had no power to delegate his authority in such a case.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Col. Ward in G. O. 17 provides that the regiment will parade on Oct. 3 for review by the Commander-in-Chief. Assembly at the regimental armory at 2:30 p. m. Warrants granted: First Sergeant C. J. Helfferich, Co. K; Sergeants, J. Vreeland, Co. E; P. Arnold, E. P. Alcorn, Co. H; W. Cohen, Co. K; Corporals, J. H. Bishop, Co. E; T. W. Owens, Co. F; G. Johnson, L. Steru, H. W. C. Dihn, Co. H; E. Labitzky, Co. K. The action of Co. G in expelling Privates Dwyer, Mabie, and Williams (all of the late Co. I) is approved.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—In compliance with G. O. 17, September 20, the officers of this command will assemble at the armory (without uniforms) on Tuesday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock. Commanders of companies will cause their drummers to be furnished with the new full dress uniform, and ready for inspection by October 2.

**TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.**—This regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory in citizen's dress with fatigue cap on Saturday evening, Sept. 30. Every member of the command is particularly urged to be present on this occasion. Commandant of companies will make necessary arrangements to supply rations to their respective commands on Monday, October 2, either during transportation or immediately on arrival at the parade ground.

**THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—G. O. 9, Brooklyn, Sept. 18. (Extract.) In compliance with G. O. 5, c. s., headquarters 11th Brigade, this command will assemble at the regimental armory, in full dress uniform (white gloves), October 2, at 11 a. m., for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The companies of this regiment will hereafter take position in line as follows: G, D, F, C, E, H, A, B. The following changes in this command are hereby announced: 1. Promoted—Captain Louis Bossert, major, rank from July 20, vice Petry, transferred; Corporal Diedrich Cordes, second lieutenant, rank from April 1, vice Wahl, discharged; Corporal Gustav Gillet, sergeant, Co. G, vice Kramer, discharged, Aug. 5; Private Ernst Wunder, corporal, Co. G, vice Schlatter, reduced to ranks, Aug. 5. 2. Discharged, honorably, for expiration of term of enlistment, Private Michael Buchmann, Co. C, Aug. 5, 1876. R. S. O. No. 32; Private William Rauth, Co. D, July 22, 1876. R. S. O. No. 31. 3. Reduced to the ranks, on recommendation of his company commandant Corporal Peter Klotz, Co. E. 4. Expelled by vote of their company (B), Privates Schneider and Auber, which action is confirmed. Recruits Otto White, Benj. Stoker, John E. Lutz, of Co. B; John Boner, Andrew Goetz, Geo. W. Danner, Joseph Altenbrand, of Co. E; Geo. W. Kopf, of Co. C, will report for duty to their company commandants. Commandant of companies will make return of the service of this order on Saturday, Sept. 30, when they will report in person to the commandant of this regiment at the armory at 9 o'clock p. m. After October 1, the companies will resume their company drills.

**FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Lieut.-Col. Brown directs in G. O. 4, Binghamton, Sept. 23, in compliance with orders from headquarters 28th Brigade N. G., dated Ithaca, Aug. 26, the annual inspection, muster, and review of this battalion will be held in this city on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock p. m.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—Col. Vose's G. O. 19 reads: In compliance with orders from Division and Brigade Headquarters, this regiment is directed to assemble in full uniform; blue trousers, white gloves, at the Armory, on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, at one p. m., for review by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. It must be distinctly understood, that the hour of assembly means that indicated in orders, and a failure to so report, will inevitably be followed by a fine. Regular company drills will commence on Monday, Oct. 2d. This Drill Season must be one of unusual activity. Men must apply themselves more diligently; it needs this, and only this, to place the regiment where it should be. The discipline is excellent, but the drill can and must be



improved; this is the work of companies. Officers must become efficient and devoted, and the men must apply themselves diligently, and by their presence and attention, encourage those whom they have chosen as their instructors.

The inspection of this command will be ordered on the 16th of October.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—Major-General Shaler, commanding the 1st division, has issued an order directing his command to parade for review by the Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday, Oct. 3. Line will be formed on Fifth avenue, facing eastward, in the following order from right to left, the left of the 2d Brigade resting on Fifty-third street; Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding; Washington Grey Cavalry, Captain L. T. Baker commanding; 3d Brigade, Brigadier-General Varian commanding, comprising the 7th regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark commanding; 8th regiment, Colonel George D. Scott commanding; 69th regiment, Colonel James Cavanagh commanding; Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim; 1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Ward, comprising the 12th regiment, Colonel John Ward; 22d regiment, Colonel Josiah Porter, and 5th regiment, Colonel Charles S. Spencer; Battery K, Artillery, Lieutenant Hoelzie; 2d Brigade, Brigadier-General Frederick Vilmar, comprising the 9th regiment, Colonel James B. Hitchcock; 71st regiment, Colonel Richard Vose, and 11th regiment, Colonel Frederick Unbekant, and 3d regiment Cavalry, Colonel John H. Budke, commanding. The formation will be completed at 4 p. m. The following modifications of the prescribed forms for review will be observed. The rear rank of the infantry will be aligned upon, the cavalry against, and the artillery in column of sections along, as follows: For the infantry, two yards from the rear to the front rank, two yards from the front rank to the line of company officers, one and three yards respectively from the line of company officers to the group of the field officers' and commanders' horses. The cavalry file-closers will be in rank, the chiefs of platoon, troop, battalion, and regimental commanders respectively one, two, three, and four yards from head to group of horses, in advance of the rank. The chiefs of platoon and battery commanders respectively one and three yards from the muzzles of the pieces to groups of the horses, in advance. The brigade commanders, with their staffs and orderlies, will take post on the right of their respective brigades, and slightly in advance of the line of regimental commanders. They will cause their commands to salute upon the arrival of the reviewing officer at a point twenty yards from the right of their brigades, and to carry arms when the salute is acknowledged. The same rule will govern the commanders of the cavalry and artillery organizations on the approach of this reviewing officer. When the reviewing officer has passed the left of each of the organizations named, they will move forward to the opposite side of the avenue and align, with the front rank of the infantry upon, the cavalry against, and the artillery in column of sections along, the curb. The field officers of the infantry will take post on the right of their regiments; the company officers, battalion and regimental commanders of the cavalry will take post on the right of their respective troops, battalions, and regiments, the cavalry file-closers one yard in rear of the rank, and artillery officers on the right of their batteries. When the reviewing officer has passed along the rear, and cleared the right of each of the organizations, they will be formed in column to pass in review. The line of march will be down Fifth avenue to the Worth monument, where the point of review will be established. Care should be taken to observe the prescribed intervals between the several organizations, both in the formation and the passage in review. The interval between the separate troops will be sixteen and between the batteries or troops and adjoining brigades, sixty yards. After passing in review the several organizations will march to their armories by the shortest available routes, turning in the proper direction as soon as practicable, in order that lines of travel may not be unnecessarily obstructed. The division staff are directed to assemble, mounted and in full uniform, at the rendezvous in West Thirtieth street at 1 p. m.

G. O. 9, Sept. 15, promulgates the following rules governing the use of the "Plaza" at Union Square by the National Guard, prescribed by the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, for occasions in which military bodies are to be received or reviewed:

"I.—An application from a regimental or brigade commander of the 1st Division National Guard of the State of New York, or from the major-general commanding the same, is to be addressed to the President of the Department of Public Parks, at least twelve hours in advance of the proposed use of the ground.

"II.—A sufficient guard is to be detailed to be on the ground half an hour before the time fixed for the review, at which time the park-keeper on duty will turn over to the officer of the guard the committee room (to be used as a guard room), the platform, and all the ground to the northward of it.

"III.—An officer of the guard is to be named in the application, whose duty it will be to keep the ground for the review clear, prevent climbing on the flagstaffs, ironwork, railing or walls; regulate the occupation of the platform, and who shall be responsible for such fixtures and furniture belonging to the Department of Public Parks as are made use of.

"General Rules.—I.—No procession or military column shall be formed or halted on the lines of railroad.

"II.—Processions and military columns approaching or leaving the muster ground shall be so divided and ordered that at intervals not exceeding ten minutes, cars waiting on the rails shall have opportunity to cross the line of march.

Prior to the review of the 1st Division Oct. 3, the 2d Brigade, General Vilmar, will be reviewed by the division commander.

The following changes are reported at Headquarters of the Division for week ending Sept. 27:

Elections.—Wm. Thomas to be captain (I), 11th regiment.

Appointment.—C. P. Schoeneman to be surgeon 11th regiment.

Resignations (tendered).—A. Pinover, commissary; W. Guenther, first lieutenant 11th regiment. (Accepted).—E. L. Nicoll, first lieutenant 7th regiment.

**FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.**—General Ward in G. O. 15, Sept. 23, says: "In compliance with orders from headquarters 1st Division the brigade will parade in full dress uniform, field and staff mounted, on Tuesday, October 3, and will be reviewed with the rest of the division by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The 'Old Guard,' Major Geo. W. McLean commanding, having signified their desire to take part in this review, and permission for the acceptance of their services having been duly granted by the Commander-in-Chief, will take the right of the brigade. Line will be formed on Fifth avenue, facing east, left resting on Forty-fifth street, formation to be completed by 4 o'clock p. m."

General W. B. Smith, commanding Connecticut N. G., acknowledges the attentions received by his brigade from the First Brigade, Gen. Ward, in a very graceful note, as follows: "Permit me, in behalf of the Connecticut National Guard, to express to you, and to all our other friends who took part in escort-

ing us through New York city on the 9th inst., our high appreciation of the honor conferred upon us, and of the kindness and courtesy which prompted it. Much more that might be added I will defer till you give us an opportunity for a more fitting acknowledgment within the limits of our State. If you will at your convenience be kind enough to bring this expression of our thanks to the knowledge of those who participated in our escort, you will greatly oblige."

**FIFTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.**—Gen. Jas. Jourdan orders this brigade to parade, in full uniform (field and staff mounted), for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at Prospect Park parade ground, on Monday, Oct. 2.

**GATLING BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This command will parade in full dress uniform (white gloves), for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Monday, Oct. 2, at Prospect Park parade grounds, Brooklyn. Also will assemble at the armory on Monday, Sept. 25, in fatigue uniform, for special drill and instruction. The following changes are announced: Elections.—John A. Edwards, first lieutenant, vice J. F. Simons, promoted. Recruits.—J. Antwiler, Aug. 4; C. Smithson, Sept. 4.

#### ALABAMA.

**THE GOVERNOR'S GUARD.**—The Greys armory was completely filled Friday night, September 15, to witness the prize drill of the Governor's Guard. About 8:30 the company, under command of Captain John Gindrot Winter and First Lieutenant T. A. Nicoll, marched into the hall with thirty-five muskets, and such a number of handsome young soldiers could not present a finer appearance. After a little marching around they were halted and "right dressed and then put through the manual of arms with and without numbers, under the inspection of the officers of the Montgomery Greys. Lieutenant Wm. Engelhardt, Sergeant-Major Paul Sanguinetti, and Sergeant Saffold were the umpires, and they performed their duty with the strictness of Army veterans. The ranks were full for some time, showing thorough practice; but under the eagle eyes of the committee one by one they fell by the way side, until finally the company dwindled down to three privates, Bibb, Moore, and McOliver. Moore dropped out leaving the contest to Bibb and McOliver. It was exciting to the highest degree, it was "nip and tuck" between these two; but it was of no use, the steady composure of the veteranlike Bibb and his perfect use of the musket swept down all opposition, and he was declared the winner of the prize, a gold medal, the drill having lasted for nearly two hours. There was round after round of applause by the audience in which every member of the company joined at this announcement. The company was reformed and several manoeuvres in the drill executed under command of their captain. When halting in line Private Bibb was ordered to the front and centre where the prize was awarded to him by Colonel John W. A. Sanford, Attorney-General of the State, who accompanied it with a few appropriate and graceful remarks. The drill of the company was very fine, showing the highest proficiency, and in their neat and tasteful uniforms they made a most captivating appearance.

#### MICHIGAN.

**DETROIT LIGHT GUARD.**—It has been already announced that the court-martial to try the officers of the Detroit Light Guard for disobedience or orders, on charges preferred by Colonel Lochead, would convene in Detroit on the 29th Sept. The following is the general order appointing the court:

DETROIT, Sept. 14, 1876.

General Order No. 30.

A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Detroit on Friday morning, the 29th of Sept., 1876, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Capt. Lewis C. Twombly, Co. A, 3d regiment Michigan State troops, and First Lieut. Max Hochgraef, Co. A, 3d regiment Michigan State troops.

Detail for the Court.—Col. W. H. Whittington, Major David F. Fox, Capt. Samuel B. Ravenan, Capt. Cicero Newell, Capt. Eben B. Griffith, 1st lieutenant Michigan State troops, Major George W. Buckingham, Judge-Advocate. The court to assemble in the Adjutant-General's office, Fireman's Hall building, Detroit, at 10 o'clock a. m. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JNO. ROBERTSON, Adj.-Gen.

It is understood that the officers of the Light Guard have retained Col. H. M. Duffield to defend them.

#### NEW JERSEY.

**ANNUAL INSPECTION N. G.**—G. O. 5, Trenton, September 5, provides that the annual inspection of the 1st and 2d Brigades, N. G., will be held previous to October 10, at such time and central places that brigade commanders may designate. The 8th regiment will be inspected at Camden, October 3, by an officer detailed by the Inspector-General.

For the information of the officers of the National Guard, the following extracts from orders of the A. G. O. are hereby published:

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 1, A. G. O., April 10, 1871.

"I. To each company there shall be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and not more than eighty nor less than forty members, including the non commissioned officers and musicians.

"II. That the annual appropriation of every company that shall fail to parade for inspection within the time fixed by law, or whose reports are not duly forwarded to the Inspector-General's office on or before the 30th day of October succeeding such annual inspection, be and the same is hereby forfeited."

**SECOND BRIGADE.**—G. O. 5, New Brunswick, September 20 provides that the organizations composing General de Hart's command will parade in full dress uniform for annual inspection, at regimental and company armories, as follows, viz.: Sixth Regiment—Field and staff, Cos. B, C, D, E, Oct. 3d; A, 2d; F, Sept. 30th; H, 29th; G, 28th; I, 27th; K, 26th.

Seventh Regiment—Field and staff, Cos. A, B, D, G, Oct. 4th; C, 5th; E, 6th; F, 7th; H, 6th.

Third Regiment—Co. E, Oct. 4th; field and staff, Cos. A, B, C, H, 7th; F, 2d; D, 3d; G, 5th.

Captain George L. Winn, A. D. C., is hereby detailed to assist the brigade inspector.

#### CONNECTICUT.

**COMPLIMENTARY.**—The following extract is taken from a letter received at brigade headquarters, C. N. G., Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 14, from Adjutant-General Trowbridge:

"The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his thanks and commendations to the officers and men of your command for their hearty co-operation and exertions to render the encampment at Philadelphia a credit to the State, for the good order and military discipline maintained there, and for the highly creditable military displays made by the brigade." In performing the gratifying duty of communicating the foregoing to the brigade, its commandant Gen. Smith begs to add his personal and heartfelt thanks to the colonels for their constant efforts to ensure the success of this encampment, and to the members of the command generally for their soldierly conduct, both in and out of rank, which has proved the Connecticut National Guard to be worthy of its splendid reputation.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—A correspondent writes: "I trust you will have occasion to see our regiment again this fall under more favorable circumstances, as we are working hard to get as near perfection as a militia regiment can be, especially where its companies are scattered over two counties, and the only way uniformity in drill can be had is by the colonel drilling each company, and having officers drill."

We certainly know of no other regiment not drilled habitually under one roof (as most city regiments are) which shows more uniformity in appearance and precision in its movements than this one, and the extraordinary discipline of the Connecticut brigade at Philadelphia was the universal theme of remark among dispassionate observers.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**REVIEW.**—The 8th regiment, Colonel B. F. Peach, Jr., and 7th Battalion, Major C. C. Fry, arrived home on Saturday last and were reviewed by Governor Rice. It was noticed that the 7th Battalion had the head of column—though under inferior officers. The major also neglected to notify the Governor of his approach, and consequently the battalion passed before he was in his place. The 8th regiment did better, and passed in review fairly, with companies of twenty files front. Distance between ranks too close; marching stiff. In breaking four to rear rank, sergeants evidently did not know their position. Officers failed to look at reviewing officer. Companies in left wing kept too much distance. The regiment has done better.

Colonel Edward G. Stevens, Assistant Inspector-General, M. V. M., has been ordered to inspect the encampments of the 1st and 2d Brigades of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as follows: That of the 1st Brigade on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5th and 6th. Lieutenant-Colonels Sampson, Low, Glasgow and Berry have been detailed to be present at the camp at 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, Oct. 5th, to assist in this inspection. That of the 2d Brigade on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th and 29th inst. Lieutenant-Colonels Mason, Pierce, Stevens and Ingalls have been detailed to be present Sept. 28th, to assist in this inspection. In these inspections careful attention will be given to the discipline and instruction in all military duties and exercises, especially to the duties of the sentinel; to the state of the camp ground, kitchens, sinks and quarters; of the arms, clothing, equipments and accoutrements, and modes of enforcing discipline by authority of the officers.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE resignation of Quartermaster Robert Spitzer, of the 32d regiment, has been accepted at General Headquarters.

—In the event of inclement weather Governor Tilden will not review Gen. Dakin's division. It will be postponed indefinitely.

—THE officers of the 5th Brigade organizations met last Saturday night in the 13th regiment armory to receive instructions relative to the review at Prospect Park next Thursday.

—A NUMBER of members of the Sigel Rifles, Co. A, 32d regiment, want the name of the company changed. They don't fight any more mit Sigel.

—Col. MacDonald and several members of the Scotch Rifle Team departed for Europe Wednesday, Sept. 27, in the steamship *Scythia*.

—THEY are making preparations in Brooklyn to give an entertainment to the foreign riflemen at the Academy of Music in that city on Monday evening next.

—A REVIEW of the 2d Division, N. G., S. N. Y., will take place on the Prospect Park parade ground at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, at which Governor Tilden and his staff will probably be present. It is hoped that the Governor and staff will attend the banquet in the evening.

—THE Blooming Grove Park Association announce that deer hunting will commence on the second of October. Members will please bring their own dogs for ruffed grouse shooting. Rifles and ammunition for target practice will be found at the Club House.

—LAST Saturday evening the Thirty-second regiment team, in full uniform, received, at the State Arsenal, the third prize in the 2d Division match, which they won at Creedmoor. Colonel Roeber and party celebrated the event with a most undecorated.

—ON the occasion of the review by Governor Tilden next Tuesday at Prospect Park, Major Fred. Karcher, of the 32d regiment, will appear for the last time, mounted on his fiery barb. Immediately after the October inspection he will make his farewell bow to the National Guard.

—THE fall meeting of the California Rifle Association will take place at San Bruno on Monday and Tuesday, October 23 and 24. The programme of matches is now being prepared and all who desire to contribute prizes will oblige the Board of Directors by notifying the secretary as soon as possible, in order that the names of all donors may be properly recorded on the programme. David Wilder, secretary, room No. 23 Safe Deposit Building.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

STARS AND STRIPES, AND MOUSTACHE are informed that the provisions of the second clause of the italic heading to this department are invariably adhered to by the editor.

CAMAC street, Philadelphia.—The *Trenton* is sitting out for the Mediterranean, and will be ready about January next. Captain John L. Davis will be ordered to command her. His address is Washington, D. C., Ebbitt House, and will be the proper person to apply to.

THE fastest four-mile race on record was won at the fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club Sept. 27th, by Mr. Harper's bay colt Ten Brock, 4 years old (under the saddle) in 7:15.

THE London manager of Colt's Firearms Company appeared in the Marlborough Police Court London, Sept. 27th, to answer to six charges for selling firearms, the barrels of which had not been proved under the Barrel Proof act. A thousand stand of arms were secured a few days previous to Colt's showrooms. The defence was that the arms were merely on the way from France to America to be converted into breech-loaders, and not for sale. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AMONG recent arrivals at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, were General Pitcher, Governor Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Captain Benchesdorf, of the Russian navy, and others. WHITTIER sent this little verse to an autograph collector in England:

#### AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Thicker than water in one rill,  
Through centuries of story,  
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still  
We share with you the good and ill,  
The shadow and the glory.

AN American princess is about to be married at Stuttgart to an English gentleman named Henegage. She is no less a person than Miss Agnes Leclercq, formerly of Baltimore, who in 1862 married Prince Felix Salm-Salm, then a brigadier in the Union Army and afterwards an aide-de-camp of the unfortunate Maximilian of Mexico. The romantic adventures of the Princess in Mexico, where she saved the life of her husband after the fall of the empire, have been chronicled by herself in an entertaining book. Prince Felix, restored through her efforts to his position in the Prussian army, fell gallantly fighting at Gravelotte. His widow has since resided in Germany.



## CONVENTION OF MILITARY PROFESSORS.

**MORNING SESSION.**—The congress of Army officers now serving as professors of Military Science and Tactics at various colleges throughout the country, met according to the published notification at the Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Pa., Sept. 20, 1876, 10 o'clock A. M. Most of the colleges were represented either by the actual presence of the regular incumbent or by letter. On motion of Lieut. J. S. Rodgers, 1st Infantry (Detroit High School), Col. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Army, was elected chairman, and on motion of Lieut. C. R. Barnett, 5th Artillery (Penn. Military Academy), Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery (Mass. Agricultural College), secretary.

The morning session was devoted to reports upon the present condition of military instruction at American institutions in general, and to a more critical discussion of its progress since the passage of the important statute of 1866, relative to the assignment of regular Army officers to the charge of this branch of education. Much valuable and interesting matter was submitted, bearing upon the duties, aims, and requirements of this comparatively new professorship as developed by its practical test during the past ten years. The main object of the convention was to compare the experience of officers in the working of the military department at the various classes of institutions which enjoy the privilege of the detail, and the subject proved of no little importance. The need of such a conference has long been manifest to those serving upon this duty, and the occasion afforded the desired opportunity.

The convention familiarly discussed the numerous methods pursued by different officers in striving to realize the true object of their departments; the cases of failure and success; the embarrassments attending the proper support of the military chair in its various and delicate functions; the dignity of its work as an educational branch; its true bearing on the military economy of our peace policy; its status with reference generally to the Government, the colleges, and the students, and its opening prospects as an acknowledged, and potentially valuable agent in the future.

The various matters of the combination of theoretical and practical instruction in both Military Science and Tactics, the selection of suitable text books, the best methods of instruction, the standard of discipline, the method of administration, organization, apparatus, and many other subjects of kindred interest received due attention.

The convention, however, concluded that, at least at present, many if not most of these and similar matters must of necessity be dependent for their proper solution upon the peculiarities of particular institutions, and that it would be next to impossible to regulate to uniformity in such premises. It, however, was agreed upon the value of a frequent comparison of notes and experience, such for example as would be afforded by an occasional meeting of officers serving upon this detail, as well as by a more constant correspondence upon subjects connected with their duties, the regular exchange of catalogues, etc., etc. It recognized the importance of concerted action with college authorities, on the part of individual professors, so as not to interfere with the curriculum of literary study, while at the same time the military department received sufficient allowance, both for drill and scientific instruction to insure its success. Also in the general matter of military instruction it was convinced of the value of lectures as auxiliary to text books, serving to keep the instruction down to modern warfare. The consideration of these and various other important topics consumed the entire morning session.

Sept. 20, 1876, 3:30 P. M.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**—The convention met pursuant to adjournment and continued its deliberations. The afternoon was spent in careful study of the proper measures to be taken to insure the future prosperity of the military department at American colleges. A great many resolutions were offered as bearing upon this subject, and after due deliberation the following were unanimously passed, it being the conviction of those present that they represent what are now some, if not all, of the most urgent necessities of the Department:

*Resolved*, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to colleges having Army officers on duty, that they make the military drills compulsory upon their students.

*Resolved*, That as a matter of economy, uniformity, and stimulus to military duty, it is desirable that the students of all colleges which have military professors should wear a suitable uniform while on drill.

*Resolved*, That as an incentive to the students under the instruction of Army officers, and as a measure of public interest, it is recommended that each of the colleges select, upon the representations of such officer, and submit to the Government for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army one graduate yearly.

*Resolved*, That we recommend the detail of Army officers, as military professors, be for four years—the usual period of a college course.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be respectfully forwarded through the proper channels to his Excellency, the President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That a copy hereof be furnished to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication, and to all colleges now enjoying the privileges of the military professorship.

*Resolved*, That the convention heartily appreciate the kindness of Col. Hyatt, the President and Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, and of his staff, shown in their marked hospitality, and in the facilities and interest offered to promote its comfort and success.

After the passage of these resolutions Lieut. Barnett moved that a committee of five, to include the chairman, be appointed to decide upon the place, time, and feasibility of another convention similar in object to the present one. The motion having been seconded and passed, the following committee was appointed:

Committee on next Meeting.—Col. H. B. Carrington, U. S. A. (Wabash College); Lieut. Alex. D. Schenck, 2d Artillery (Iowa State University); Lieut. Chas. P. Barnett, 5th Artillery (Pa. Military Academy); Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Artillery (Mass. Mil. Technology); Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 3d Artillery (Western University), Pittsburg, Pa.

The meeting then adjourned to convene again at 12 o'clock upon the 21st.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the previous day were read and approved. It was then moved, seconded, and carried that five hundred copies of the record be printed for distribution. There being no further business before the convention it adjourned *sine die*.

H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., Pres't. Convention.  
C. A. L. TOTTON, U. S. A., Sec'y Convention.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE German Cavalry is to be armed with revolvers instead of pistols as hitherto, and the revolvers are to be of home manufacture.

At Hook Norton, Oxford, died not long ago Corporal William Cross, of the Forty-third foot, who fought at Waterloo, entered Paris with the allies and witnessed Ney's death.

THE London Engineer says: The explosion on board the *Thunderer* is without a parallel in the history of catastrophes. The conditions under which it took place were unique.

THE principle of loading heavy guns by mechanism, recently tried with satisfactory results at the Royal Carriage Department, is to be immediately applied to the 81-ton gun. The growth of the guns has necessitated a corresponding increase in the size and power of the machinery by which they are produced, and nearly all the plant of the Royal Gun Factories is about to undergo a transformation.

THE Duc d'Aumale, son of King Louis Philippe, commands the army corps of Besançon, and is refurnishing his chateau at Chantilly with a view of entertaining the Emperor and Empress of Brazil this fall. He will give a series of Venetian festivals in the grounds, and make an innovation with regard to military invitations. Hitherto the higher grades of officers only have been invited to similar affairs. The Duke will invite all officers down to the grade of captain, inclusive. The Orleans family is connected by marriage with Dom Pedro, the Prince de Joinville, brother of the Duke, having married his sister.

*Broad Arrow* says: The practice of forwarding recruits to headquarters from the various enlisting stations without escort has now been tried for about three years, and has answered well. Formerly it was the rule to send them to the depots in charge of non-commissioned officers, who were answerable for their safe arrival, and it was feared that when these conductors were dispensed with there would be a great increase in the number of defaulters. Some of the young recruits, it is true, fail to report themselves at the appointed rendezvous, probably owing to temptations by the way, rather than any deliberate intention to defraud the Government of their travelling ticket; but on the whole they keep their appointments punctually, and there is no idea of returning to the older and more expensive system.

A TERRIBLE instance of the severity of the military discipline enforced by certain Chinese officers occurred only the other day at Soochow. As a band of soldiers was being marched through the town the attention of one of the men was attracted by an itinerant needlewoman—one of those virtuous and useful ladies whose whole stock-in-trade consists of a housewife, a thimble, and a little stool; and this man, it seems, took the liberty of patting or stroking the woman's cheek as he passed. Up sprang the outraged lady, and retorted in good set terms, treating the adventurous warrior to a sound bit of her mind at the top of her injured voice. The officer in charge stepped up to her. "Don't make such a noise," he said quietly: "be patient, it shall not occur again." The soldiers passed on, and in a quarter of an hour the man's head was adorning the city walls. It is said the woman who had been the innocent cause of the catastrophe was sadly grieved at this unlooked-for and dreadful result.

THE report of Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation at Constantinople, on the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria is at last published. It is accompanied by a note from Sir H. G. Elliott to Lord Derby, in which the British Ambassador acknowledges that Mr. Baring's report clearly establishes the fact that cruelties have been perpetrated sufficient to justify the indignation which they have called forth. He transmits a letter from Mr. Schuyler regarding the atrocities. The report is also accompanied by a program of the Bulgarian insurgents, which is believed to be authentic. This provided for a general and simultaneous rising. A large number of villages, all of which are named, were to be burned, and railroads were to be destroyed. The government stores were to be seized, all Mussulmans who resisted were to be killed, and all Bulgarians who refused to join the insurrection were to be forced into the ranks of the insurgents. Mr. Baring in his report estimates that in the Sandjak of Philippopolis 12,000 Bulgarians and 200 Mussulmans were killed and 53 villages burned. The Bulgarians burned five small Turkish villages.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Telegraph writes: But the variations of tint of the faces of the Turkish soldiers is as nothing to the variety of the coverings of their legs from the knees downward. I have had a great opportunity for making observations, for the wall of my tent is always lifted for air, and as I sit upon the ground—I need scarcely say there are no chairs—I command a view of the lower part of the legs of my sentry, who always stands close to the tent, to get the advantage of any shade it may throw. The sentry is changed every hour, and a complete panorama of Turkish legs passes before me. As legs I am bound to say they are excellent specimens, for the Turk is exceptionally sturdy in this respect. The coverings of the legs are, however, wonderful. The Turkish uniform is of coarse blue serge, with scarlet piping and

braid; the fez is, of course, scarlet, as is the scarf wound round and round the waist. The legs, below the knee, should be covered with a tight-fitting gaiter of the same material and color as the rest of his clothes, and fastened with hooks and eyes down the back of his calf. The feet are swathed in multiplied folds of any stuff he can get hold of. Sometimes this swathing appears to be made from the cloth of a cast-off uniform; others wear a sort of gray blanketing; others content themselves with sacking. These swathings come up over the gaiter nearly to the knee, and are kept in their place with string wound round and round the leg in every direction. Over this swathing comes the shoe, or rather the leathern sandal, which, like the swathing, requires some yards of string to keep it in its place. When I add that this variety is still further increased by the fact that the Turkish soldier considers it by no means necessary that the material or color of the swathings of one leg should bear any relation whatever to those of the other, it may be imagined how motley is the array of legs which passes before my view daily.

An article on "The Generals of the Turkish Army" is published by the *Allgemeine Militär Zeitung* of Berlin. The oldest in rank of the Turkish generals, says the writer, is Abdul Kerim, the Sirdar-Ekrem (commander-in-chief), who has held the rank of a much higher than twenty-five years. He served in Mesopotamia, at Diarbekir and Erzerum; he took part in the Crimean war and held a command under Omar Pacha in the campaign against Montenegro. Dervish Pacha, who was also engaged in the Crimean war and the Montenegrin campaign, is reputed to be a resolute and brave soldier. In the war against Montenegro he was the first to enter Cetinje with his division, for which achievement he obtained the rank of vizier. He was Governor of the Herzegovina at the time the insurrection broke out. His successor in this post, Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha, is comparatively a young man; he was an officer of the general staff in the last campaign against Montenegro, and he obtained the rank of brigadier-general in the Yemen expedition, where he greatly distinguished himself. Osman Nouri Pacha, the often mentioned commandant of the Widin division, was still studying in the military school at Bankaldi when the Crimean war broke out, but he was at once despatched to the field at his own request. He served with much distinction in the Crimea, in Syria, in Yemen, and in Crete, and rapidly obtained the rank of a general of division. Suleiman Pacha was also a student of the school at Bankaldi. He took a prominent part in the events at Constantinople which led to the deposition of Abdul Aziz, and he signaled his arrival at Nissa by the capture of Babina Glava. The positions of the six Turkish army corps engaged in the war are as follows: First, The corps in the Herzegovina and Bosnia under Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha; second, the corps of Novi Bazar, under Dervish Pacha; third, the corps of Nissa and Widdin, under Ahmed Eyoub Pacha; fourth, the corps of Scutari (Albania), under Ahmed Hamdi Pacha; five, the corps of Kosova, under Ali Saib Pacha; and six, the volunteer corps, under the ex-Minister of Police, Abdi Tcherkess Pacha. There are also five separate divisions—that of Senitza, under Ali Pacha; that of Bosnia, under Vely Pacha; the garrison of Novi Bazar, under Hussein Pacha; the garrison of Widdin, under Osman Nouri Pacha; and the division of Scharkoï, under Hassan Haira Pacha. Abdul Kerim, besides exercising a general command over all the troops of the Sultan, is personally directing the operations of the army corps in Serbia and in Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

LOVERS of standard poetry and fiction would do well to consult the advertisement of Messrs. Hazzard & Sons, who offer to sell the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Byron and others at from 25 to 69 cents a volume.

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## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

MELLEN—PRIOLEAU.—At Fort Johnston, N. C., Sept. 21, Lieut. A. H. MELLEN, 2d U. S. Artillery, to MARY H. PRIOLEAU, daughter of Philip Prioleau, Esq., of Smithville, N. C., the Rev. R. B. Windley, officiating clergyman.

VAN REYFEN—WELLS.—At Brooklyn, Sept. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Solvely, WILLIAM E. VAN REYFEN, Surgeon U. S. Navy, to Miss NELLIE E. WELLS, of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

JACKSON.—At Woodville, Ontario, Canada, on 23d September Inst., Assistant Surgeon DONALD JACKSON.

MELLEN.—At Fort Johnston, N. C., Sept. 21, of malignant diphtheria, Lieut. ALBERT H. MELLEN, 2d U. S. Artillery.

WHITSIDE.—Suddenly, at Wellington Square, Ontario, Aug. 7, 1876, EFFIE, only daughter of Major and Mrs. S. M. Whitside, U. S. Army, aged two years, four months and eleven days. Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.



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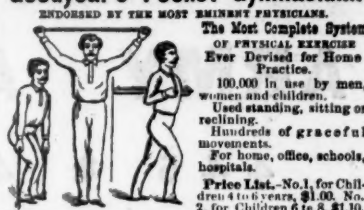
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